

# Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1992

ESTABLISHED 1887  
Circulation: 1,000,000  
Subscription: \$10.00 per month  
Advertising: \$100.00 per column inch

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris  
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

No. 33,888 7/92

## Triumphalism

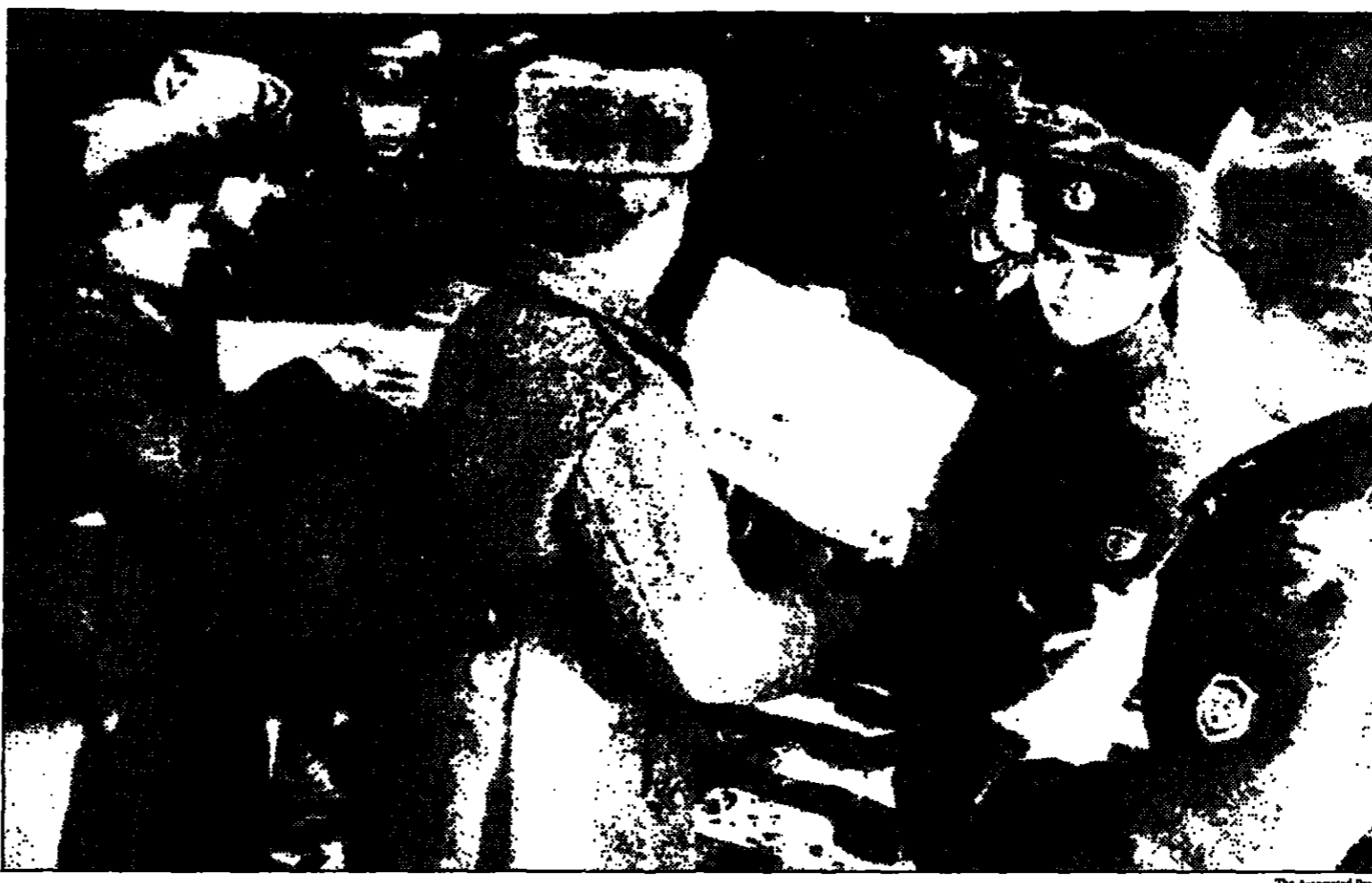
...the teachings of a...  
...the term is "usually used in a positive sense."  
...the shoddy triumphalism of the past.



Blair Gives U.S. a More Bonnie Look  
The United States won its first medal of the Winter Olympics on Monday when an old hand at the game, Bonnie Blair, waving to her coach, Peter Müller, in the photo above, won her second consecutive women's 500-meter speedskating gold. Ye Qiaobo of China got the silver.

**Girardelli Flops**  
Marc Girardelli's Olympic jinx continued when a fall in the downhill part of the combined competition ended his medal hopes for the second day in a row.

**Hackl, at Last**  
Georg Hackl of Germany, right, the silver medalist in 1988, won gold this time in the men's single luge and said: "It's wonderful that such an investment has a return all in one day."



Soldiers in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, unloading medicine from a U.S. Air Force plane that arrived Monday in one of 54 flights scheduled to the republics.

## An Untimely Detour for the Channel Tunnel

**By Erik Ipsen**  
International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — Long before the Channel Tunnel even opens, its trains are already running late. That news came Monday when Eurotunnel PLC, owner of the planned rail link between Britain and France, announced that the tunnel would miss its planned June 1993 opening by several months, largely because of the late delivery of trains.  
By starting operations in September the tunnel's operators will now have to forgo their revenue from the busy summer months.  
"There is blame enough to go all the way around, and he who says it's not his fault is probably to blame," said Sir Alastair Morton, chairman of Eurotunnel, in an interview on British television.  
Most bankers and brokerage analysts appeared surprised by the news.  
"I never thought they stood much chance of meeting the June deadline," said Stephen Clapham, an analyst with Nomura Research in London.  
In trading on Monday, Eurotunnel's stock confirmed that view of a long-expected event. The shares held relatively firm, losing 2 percent of their value in Paris to close at 45.85 francs (\$8.60).  
"A summer opening has not been in the cards since last year," said Jean-Jacques Limgue, an analyst in Paris with the James Capel & Co. brokerage.  
While it is true that the consortium will miss its peak summer season, only the most optimistic of experts had ever expected that the tunnel would operate at the peak of capacity from the beginning anyway. Instead, traffic has long been expected to gradually build as the tunnel is phased in.  
Thus, the analysts say, the loss of revenue from the tunnel's first summer will not be that significant, although the delay will mean at least one more season of grace for the owners and operators of Channel ferries.  
Many analysts took a philosophical view of the whole thing on Monday. They pointed out that a delay of several months in a project that is not supposed to earn its first profit until 1999 and pay its first dividend until the year 2000 is all but academic.  
According to Eurotunnel officials, the postponed opening results in large part from delays in the production of railroad cars for British Rail and the French national railroad, the SNCF. Those two companies will operate through-train service via the tunnel, while Eurotunnel will offer its own shuttle service from Folkestone, England, to Calais, France.  
Eurotunnel is not expected to operate at full capacity until early 1994. As for the delays in producing the rolling stock, complaints surfaced as long ago as 1987 that both the British and the French railroads were dragging their feet on their orders. Then too, on the western end of the tunnel, expectations that British

## U.S. Airlift Joins Global Move to Feed Ex-Republics

**Baker Calls 54 Flights 'Investment in Security' For New Democracies**

**By David Hoffman**  
Washington Post Service  
FRANKFURT — The international effort to speed humanitarian relief to the former Soviet republics took a symbolic step forward Monday as United States military cargo planes lumbered into the air with food and pharmaceuticals for newly independent nations struggling with the transition to democracy and free markets.  
Although numerous private groups and European countries have been shipping food and medicine to the republics for months, the airlift Monday marked the most far-reaching U.S. government effort so far.  
The airlift, called "Operation Provide Hope," began with 12 planned flights by Air Force C-5 and C-141 cargo planes from Frankfurt and Turkey carrying an estimated 500 tons of surplus military food rations and medicines to a dozen cities.  
U.S. officials said the airlift eventually would include 54 flights to 23 cities.  
The food and medicines were accompanied by labels in English and Russian that said, "From the American people, who assure you the struggle for democracy is worth it."  
Unlike the Berlin airlift of 1949, this operation is not intended to feed people over a long period, but rather to serve as a gesture of Western support. U.S. officials said the airlift would meet only a tiny amount of the needs in Russia and the other republics. For example, they said, the food on a C-5 cargo plane that flew on Monday to Moscow would be consumed at soup kitchens there in just two nights.  
"We know that 54 flights of American aircraft cannot fill all the bare food shelves of Russia and Tajikistan, Armenia and Turkmenistan," said Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d at a ceremony launching the airlift.  
"But these flights will provide emergency food and medical supplies to orphanages, retirement homes and schools," he said.  
The airlift "is not charity," Mr. Baker said, but "an investment in security."  
The U.S. airlift is being financed by \$100 million in Pentagon funds allocated last fall by the Democrats in Congress for transportation of humanitarian relief to the former Soviet republics.  
At the time, Mr. Baker and President George Bush refused to endorse the effort out of concern that there would be a domestic political backlash to helping the former Soviet Union while domestic needs were unmet. In his remarks on Friday, Mr. Baker made no mention of the Democrats' role.  
As he flew to Frankfurt, Mr. Baker acknowledged that after the humanitarian relief effort, the Western democracies may be called upon for a far more ambitious contribution in the form of a multibillion-dollar currency stabilization fund for Russia.  
"It may well be that there might be some participation by nations either as a group or bilaterally in addition to whatever was provided by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank," he said.  
But, striking a note of caution, Mr. Baker added, "I frankly don't see that happening before there is a credible, overall economic reform program that has been discussed with the international financial institutions."  
A currency stabilization fund would be a multibillion-dollar account established from outside donations to help support the ruble. The mere existence of the fund would be intended to create confidence in the currency and allow it to be freely convertible into other currencies.  
According to senior U.S. policymakers, there

## New U.S. Security Offer: A Pay-as-You-Go Shield

**Space Arms Lessen Dependence on Foreign Bases**

**By Joseph Fitchett**  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — A new U.S. message is going out to allied governments in Europe: Do more to help U.S. trade or risk seeing American troops go home.  
In delivering a warning along these lines at an international gathering this weekend in Germany, Vice President Dan Quayle made the longer-term point that Washington sees future U.S. military help becoming available to other countries mainly on a pay-as-you-go basis.  
While Mr. Quayle denied on Monday that he had explicitly linked progress on trade issues with the rate of U.S. forces' departing from Europe, the thrust of comments by him and congressmen from both U.S. political parties was that U.S. taxpayers no longer saw the need to bear the brunt of maintaining a large alliance.  
Trade-offs between defense and economic issues have been a constant theme among allies during NATO's recurring debates on burden-sharing during the Cold War. The U.S. lend-lease program sent weapons to Britain to help fight Nazi Germany before Washington was ready to fight in World War II.  
What is new, Bush administration officials said Monday, is that the emerging military technology has made the United States less dependent on foreign bases for U.S. forces.  
"So a threat to pull back to home bases is more credible," a U.S. official said.  
European governments appear unlikely to seek defense budgets capable of producing space-age weapons of their own, but they also seem increasingly willing to resist U.S. pressure for economic concessions, even at the risk of a U.S. disengagement from Europe.  
With the NATO alliance becoming less central in U.S. and European thinking, the United States will inevitably have to try to recover costs for its military programs by charging

## Ex-Stasi Chief Goes on Trial in Berlin

**Some Say That Mielke Is Feigning Senility**

**By Marc Fisher**  
Washington Post Service  
BERLIN — This was the day East Germans have been waiting for ever since the wall came down. Finally, one of the men who built the repressive Communist system would be brought to justice.  
Erich Mielke, omniscient chief of East Germany's former Stasi secret police, the man who constructed an intelligence apparatus that kept files on 6 million citizens, was carried Monday by four guards into Room 700 of Criminal Court, placed inside a cage of bulletproof glass and charged with murder.  
"Are you Erich Mielke?" asked Judge Theodor Seidel.  
"Yes."  
"When were you born?"  
Silence. Again the question, again no response. Mr. Mielke, now 84, slumped over his cane and pulled his brown leather fedora down almost to his eyebrows.  
His lawyers say he is losing alertness. A host of doctors have examined Mr. Mielke and offered contradictory diagnoses. Some say he is depressed, senile, incapable of understanding the trial. Others say he suffers heart problems but is conscious of his surroundings and mentally clear.  
Prosecutors say the senile appearance is an act. Germany's popular press is running wild with stories claiming to prove that the old man knows exactly what he is doing; a report in Bild accurately predicted Monday that Mr. Mielke would play the "hat trick," using his omnipresent fedora to hide from the judges.  
Even if there were no question about Mr. Mielke's mind, united Germany's first trial of a top East German government figure would have faced an inauspicious start.  
Someday, if he is still alive and aware, Mr. Mielke, East Germany's second most powerful



Bailiffs helping Erich Mielke enter the court Monday in Berlin.

## Kiosk

### The Tyson Case Goes to Jurors

The jury in the rape trial of Mike Tyson began deliberations in Indianapolis on Monday after hearing the prosecution liken the boxer to a "thug in the alley."  
In a closing argument, the deputy prosecutor, Barbara Traihen, said Mr. Tyson used his boxing fame to coax the alleged victim, an 18-year-old beauty pageant contestant, to his bedroom. "The defendant used his fame and reputation in the same identical manner as a thug in the alley uses a knife and gun," she said. (Page 5)

**General News**  
Eight policemen were slain in Algeria as Muslim fundamentalists urged resistance. Page 5.

**Special Report**  
U.S. educators give President Bush a mixed "report card" on his school policies. In International Education. Pages 9-17.

**Business/Finance**  
British consumers are not rescuing the economy. Page 19.

**Weather** Page 2. **Crossword** Page 4.

## Hungary and Japan Face Off on Factory Floor

**By Peter Maass**  
Washington Post Service  
ESZTERGOM, Hungary — On a former Soviet Army shooting range, Suzuki Motor Corp. is building a gleaming \$260 million factory that is the first major Japanese investment in Eastern Europe.  
It could turn out to be the last for a long time, however.  
So far, nearly 10 percent of the Hungarian workers sent to Japan for training have returned home early, some dismissed for insubordination.  
Suzuki said some trainees smoked on the Hamamatsu factory floor in violation of regulations, refused to wear safety gear, halted work by claiming fatigue, or worked only on every other car on the assembly line.  
Many of the 100 workers sent to Japan have written letters home and signed a petition complaining about low pay, unpaid overtime, mail that arrives opened and child-sized meals of rice and fish that one worker who returned called "very disgusting."  
Accustomed to a diet of meat, potatoes and more meat, the Hungarians said they have suffered hunger and weight loss.  
The Suzuki project is viewed as a test case of Japanese investment in Eastern Europe. If it goes well, the reluctant Japanese might take a second look at the region, which they have virtually shunned despite talk two years ago of doing their share to help the post-Communist world get back on its feet.  
"Japan is genuinely not interested in Eastern Europe," said John Reed, senior editor of Business International, a Vienna-based consulting company that specializes in foreign investment in Eastern Europe.  
"Japan has no strategic interest in the region," he said. The only interest for the Japanese, Mr. Reed added, is that Eastern Europe might be a "springboard" into a European single market.  
With factory construction under way, groups of Hungarians were sent to Hamamatsu late last year for a six-month training course.  
Those selected were excited about the opportunity to get a taste of capitalist prosperity in Japan. But once there, they began a rigorous training course that, to

## Finds in Cave Reset Clock on Man in America

**By Boyce Rensberger**  
Washington Post Service  
CHICAGO — Dramatic new evidence that humans had entered the New World by at least 28,000 years ago — twice as far into the past as has been universally accepted — and perhaps even 38,000 years ago, has been reported here.  
The archaeologist who led the team that made the finds in a New Mexico cave on the grounds of Fort Bliss pronounced them "inconceivable evidence of the presence of humans" before the usually cited date of 11,500 years ago.  
While several claims of comparably old or even older finds have been made, none has offered both indisputable evidence of human presence and secure dating.  
Experts in the long-simmering disputes over just when ancient Asians crossed into North America said the new discoveries may come closer than ever to providing the decisive combination of data.  
Scientists who heard the report Sunday at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science said the most tantalizing signs of human presence are what appear to be human palm prints and fingerprints on clay found in a 28,000-year-old layer and a number of hearths in various layers going back perhaps 38,000 years.  
Many of the hearths were ringed with fire-cracked stones and still holding charred logs up to 8 inches (20 centimeters) in diameter — far bigger than could have been brought into the cave by animals.  
The prints, which have been verified as human by police forensic scientists, were on clay

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FOR MORE  
CLASSIFIED

Work Times, edited by Eugene Meisler  
Doubt a negative  
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Panel Finds Soviets Squirreled Away A Party Fortune

By Celestine Bohlen New York Times Service MOSCOW—One month before the August coup that broke the Communist Party's grip on the Soviet Union, its general secretary, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, signed a document authorizing the party to put its money into small enterprises, joint stock companies, private banks and other capitalist ventures, according to testimony Monday at a Russian parliamentary hearing.

The document, revealed by the deputy Russian prosecutor, Evgenii K. Lisov, confirmed a trend that was well under way by last July as party functionaries scurried to shelter themselves and their money from the coming market economy. But, said Mr. Lisov, there could have been other motives for Mr. Gorbachev's signature. "Investigators would like to know whether or not these investments were made in case the Soviet Communist Party had to go underground," he said at the hearing.

So far, the prosecutor's investigation into the party's financial affairs has turned up 7 billion rubles in Soviet bank accounts, including 2.5 billion rubles in assets and property. At the current exchange rate, 7 billion rubles is worth \$64 million, but in terms of the battered Russian economy, it is a much bigger fortune. In addition to the ruble accounts, Mr. Lisov's team of investigators have seized hard currency accounts and cash, totaling \$26 million.

But the prosecutors have not been able to find, here or abroad, the rest of the Soviet Communist Party's fabled treasures. These are said in unconfirmed reports to include up to \$50 billion, 60 tons of gold, 150 tons of silver and eight tons of platinum. They are widely thought to be tucked away in Swiss bank accounts or laundered through foreign joint ventures.

Mr. Lisov said he had no information of personal hard-currency bank accounts held by the party's top-ranking officials. But, he said, the investigative team has found enough to be convinced that criminal charges should be brought against top party officials, and to begin questioning key figures like the former party secretary for foreign relations, Boris Ponomarev.

Alexei Surkov, a member of the parliamentary commission overseeing the investigation, said it would press to declare the former party to be "unconstitutional" and move to nationalize its assets. The party has already been banned by the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin.



An Azerbaijani woman from Khilavsha in the Nagorno-Karabakh region wept as she told Azerbaijani villagers in neighboring Fizuli that three of her cousins were murdered and mutilated by Armenian forces last week. The woman's account could not be verified.

Clashes in Armenian Enclave Kill 24

MOSCOW—At least 24 people have been killed in fresh fighting between Armenian and Azerbaijani gunmen over the disputed enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, Tass said Monday. It quoted Armenian Interior Ministry officials in Nagorno-Karabakh's capital, Stepanakert, as saying four Armenians and 20 Azerbaijanis had been killed in clashes around the Armenian village of Kirchoh.

More than 1,000 people have been killed in four years of fighting over Nagorno-Karabakh, populated mainly by Armenians but situated in and administered by Azerbaijan. In another development, Russian Interior Ministry troops have withdrawn from Grozny, capital of the breakaway Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Republic, after attacks on military bases there, Tass reported.

A night curfew was imposed on the city, a center of nationalist tension in southern Russia, where several people have been killed in raids by unidentified groups trying to seize weapons. Two people were killed and more than 20 wounded when the Interior Ministry troops were attacked on Saturday, Tass said.

Despite Embargo, Croatia Awaits Jets

By Blaine Harden Washington Post Service ZAGREB, Croatia—This former Yugoslav republic, which remains subject to a United Nations arms embargo, will take delivery of fighter aircraft from unnamed European governments within a month, the chief of staff of the Croatian Air Force said Monday.

Brigadier Milan Maccek said that since mid-January, when the 12 nations of the European Community granted Croatia international recognition, it has become "significantly" easier for his government to buy fighter jets, anti-aircraft weapons systems and other arms from European governments.

Brigadier Maccek made it clear that his government saw the immediate acquisition of fighter aircraft as an urgent priority. "We are not as ready as we should be in the ability to use fighter jets, but we are rapidly solving the problem," said the air force chief, who described as the UN embargo "unjust political pressure."

In a report last week to the UN Security Council, Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali said he was "disturbed" by reports that the UN arms embargo "is not being observed" in Yugoslavia and its former republics.

Croatia was founded during fighting last year by jet fighter-bombers of the Yugoslav military. Croatia had no air-defense system or military planes when it declared itself independent and the fighting began.

Asked about this, Brigadier Maccek refused to comment. "We are making concrete moves in concrete countries toward the procurement of aircraft," he said. He would not identify the countries.

AID: U.S. Airlift Joins the Global Effort to Help Feed Ex-Soviet Republics

(Continued from page 1) is a growing realization in the Bush administration that such a fund may well be the next major step required.

Richard L. Armitage, the coordinator of the airlift, said there may be additional flights after the planned 54, if more food and medical supplies can be obtained from military warehouses and private sources. But he acknowledged that "in the long run, aircraft are not the answer" because they can only take a limited cargo.

Mr. Armitage said he had begun advertising in Moscow for 100 people who are bilingual in Russian and English to serve as "monitors" when larger shipments of food start arriving on ships.

The only republic left out of the airlift is Georgia, because of security concerns. State Department officials made special efforts to attract the maximum publicity for the start of the airlift on Monday, on the assumption that pictures of the airplanes departing

would send what Mr. Baker called a "message of hope." Mr. Baker was joined in Frankfurt by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of Germany and diplomats from some of the other 14 countries taking part in the airlift.

Much of the food being sent is from stocks left over from the Gulf War. According to a statement issued on Monday by the State Department, the rations consist of "meats that include a main meat serving; a wide variety of fruits, vegetables, dried potatoes, rice; pasta or bread, plus deserts and beverages. Most require heating, and some require addition of water to rehydrate."

HUNGARY: TRIAL: In Berlin, Ex-Stasi Chief Is Caged in Court

(Continued from page 1) ing company in 1989 for about \$150 million, and although the venture is moving ahead, GE's top executive in Hungary says worker discipline remains a problem. "For 40 years, people were taught to follow orders," said George Varga, president and chief operating officer of Tungsram Co., the GE unit that employs about 12,500 Hungarians. "It's not just a problem that you throw money at and solve. You're working with people's minds. It does take time."

Three years later, after the Nazis had come to power, 25 Communist activists were tried in this same Room 700. Three men were sentenced to death for their role in the assassination. The court found Mr. Mielke guilty of murder, but by 1924 he had escaped to the Soviet Union. After some years of work for the KGB, he reappeared in Berlin in 1945, when Soviet forces put him in charge of training police in the Soviet zone of occupation.

Both because his client is too ill and because the passage of time has made it impossible to prove what happened without resorting to tainted Nazi records, Mr. Dreyling demanded that the case be dismissed. For modern Germany to conduct a trial based on statements by witnesses who were allegedly beaten by Gestapo agents and to accept court documents produced by the Nazi justice system would be a black mark against the reunited nation, defense lawyers said.

Mr. Iszak deftly fielded questions from the crowd of about 150 anxious parents and wives, telling them that food and pay had been improved. This comforted some of them, but one mother broke into tears over her son's weight loss.

Mr. Mielke took charge of East Germany's new state security ministry. Over the years, he developed what his intelligence chief, Markus Wolf, recently called "a crazy obsession" and "a pathological illusion that one needs to know everything about everybody." His tools were spying, surveillance and a network of informants so vast that students reported

on teachers, neighbors on each other, even husbands on wives. Now, the united Germany must decide whether to convict Mr. Mielke for an act that took place during the era of the Weimar Republic, using as evidence court records from Nazi-ruler Germany.

WORLD BRIEFS

Britain Sends More Troops to Ulster

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain ordered 600 additional troops to Northern Ireland on Monday as part of its attempts to end a surge in sectarian killings. Eight people have been killed in Belfast in the last week. Twenty-six civilians have been killed this year in sectarian shootings. Men of the Queen's Regiment of the British Army in the province about week to raise the strength of the British Army in the province above 18,000, the highest since the 1970s.

Czechs and Slovaks Agree on Treaty

PRAGUE (AP) — Czech and Slovak leaders have reached agreement after months of divisive negotiation on a treaty that would define the relationship of their republics in a future federation. The agreement appeared to express a growing will by politicians in both republics to keep the country together.

ANC and Rival Urge Calm After 20 Die

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — South Africa's two main black groups appealed for calm on Monday after an eruption of township violence over the weekend that witnesses said resulted in the deaths of at least 20 people, including several girls.

Thais Say Burma Halts Border Span

BANGKOK (AFP) — Burmese soldiers have stopped building a bridge across the Most River marking the border with Thailand after Bangkok warned that force would be used if the work continued, a local Thai military commander said Monday.

Thesis Details Navy Sex Harassment

SAN DIEGO (AP) — A study by a retired U.S. Navy officer asserts that sexual harassment is widespread in the navy, but many women are fearful of reporting it. The study, by a retired commander, Kay Krohn, includes a detailed review of eight sexual harassment cases that resulted in formal complaints, hearings and punishment.

For the Record

Cholera has killed 41 people and affected about 5,000 in eastern Ethiopia, the Ethiopian News Agency reported Monday from Addis Ababa. The epidemic broke out about two weeks ago. (Reuters)

Correction

A headline on an article Thursday about a canceled film on sumo wrestlers inaccurately described the role of Sony Pictures Entertainment in the project. As the article made clear, the efforts to block the project came from the Sumo Association.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Scandinavian Airlines System and Austrian Airlines have agreed to cooperate on a four-times weekly nonstop service between Copenhagen and Chicago, beginning March 30. The flights on an Austrian Airlines Airbus A-310 will begin in Vienna, SAS said Monday. (Reuters)

Bus drivers in western Czechoslovakia began a 24-hour strike Monday in more than 70 cities, the news agency CSTK reported. It said that 85 percent of drivers joined in the stoppage. The strikers were protesting the regional government's decision to halve subsidies for transport, which last year were the equivalent of \$107 million. (Reuters)

The Weather

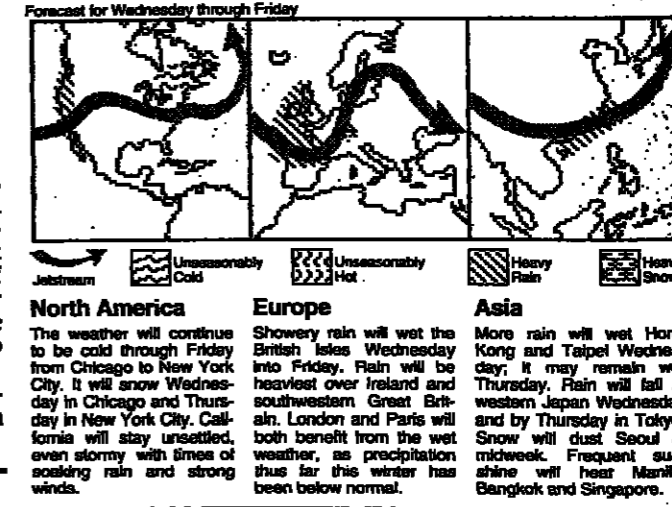
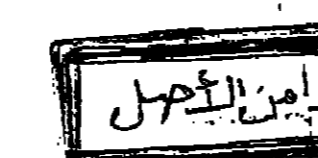


Table with 4 columns: Region, City, Today, Tomorrow. Lists weather forecasts for major cities in North America, Europe, and Asia.

Advertisement for Gramercy Park Hotel, featuring details about room rates, amenities, and location. Contact information for Tom O'Brien is provided.

Advertisement for OIL & MONEY CONFERENCES 1992. Lists dates for Asia & the Pacific and London conferences. Contact information for Brenda Hagerty is provided.

Vertical advertisements on the far right edge of the page, including 'Focus Is On Day' and 'Down Corn'.



BRIEFS

Troops to Ulster... ordered 600 additional troops... to be sent to Ulster...

Agree on Treaty... leaders have reached agreement... on a treaty that would...

Calm After 20 Days... South Africa's two main... after an eruption of...

Halts Border Span... soldiers have stopped... the border with Thailand...

Sex Harassment... by a retired U.S. Navy... in the navy, but many...



Patrick J. Buchanan, a challenger for the Republican presidential nomination, going up for a jump shot while playing basketball at a health club on Monday in Manchester, New Hampshire.

Focus Is on New Hampshire On Day of Caucuses in Iowa

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — President George Bush worked the phones Monday morning, giving rush-hour interviews to two New Hampshire radio stations as he tried to squelch a primary challenge from the right. His conservative challenger, Patrick J. Buchanan, dramatized the economic issue with a stop at a home foreclosure sale as the campaign entered its final full week before the New Hampshire primary on Feb. 18. Mr. Bush said that "if that message is loud and clear coming out of our primary," it will help him persuade Congress to enact his economic recovery proposals. "What the economy needs is laser-like stimulation," said Mr. Bush, who will officially announce his candidacy for re-election Wednesday in Washington. "It doesn't need these broad proposals to cut everybody's taxes at a time when we've got these enormous deficits." In the Democratic race, Senator Tom Harkin campaigned in his home state for the Iowa caucuses Monday evening.

Haitians Say They Fled Again to Avoid Beatings

By Howard W. French... MIAMI — Dozens of refugees forcibly returned to Haiti in recent months have told United Nations officials that they suffered beatings, imprisonment, death threats and other abuses that prompted them to flee their country a second time. The statements, made to interviewers at the refugee camp set up by the United States at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, appear to undercut a key argument made by the Bush administration in defending its policy of forcibly returning Haitian refugees. State Department officials have consistently said that there is no evidence that any Haitians have suffered political repression upon their return. A State Department official said the refugees' assertions were being investigated. (Vice President Dan Quayle said Monday that the Haitians being repatriated by the United States were not political refugees, United Press International reported from Geneva.)

[Mr. Quayle, on a European visit, said the United States was screening each refugee individually to ascertain whether he or she was an economic or political refugee. "Those who are clearly identified as political refugees are allowed to remain, but those who are economic refugees are sent back," he said.] A UN official familiar with the cases called the refugees' accounts of abuses "sufficiently disturbing to warrant a review of policy toward the Haitians." If accurate, the accounts bolster the view that the army-backed provisional government that replaced the overthrown president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, is conducting a campaign of terror against people it believes to be the deposed leader's supporters. Refugee advocates said the statements would be introduced as evidence when the U.S. Supreme Court considers a final appeal to slow the return of the thousands of Haitians held at the U.S. Navy base at Guantanamo. The appeal is expected this week. More than 15,000 boat people have fled Haiti since October after a military coup against the country's first elected government. Following a long court-ordered delay, the Coast Guard resumed repatriations last week after the U.S. Supreme Court cleared the way for the returns. The 42 Haitians who made the statements to UN refugee officials are known as "double-backers," because they have made desperate second attempts to flee Haiti after returning to their country and encountering violent repression. Lawyers for the refugees said that the Haitians had also been interviewed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and 41 of the 42 were granted entry to the United States recently. One of the Haitians told how he had escaped from prison after having been returned to the island in November. While he was in jail, the refugee said, other returnees were removed from his cell and beaten. Prison guards said some of the returnees would be killed for having criticized their government, he said.

Refugee and immigration rights advocates asserted Sunday that the State Department, which contends that the vast majority of the Haitians are fleeing for economic reasons, appeared to have played down the risks they face upon return so as to secure the Supreme Court's permission to complete the repatriation effort. "On the one hand, you have the INS receiving credible accounts of death, torture and imprisonment, and, on the other hand, you have the State Department spokesman claiming there has never been presented any evidence of mistreatment of these people," a statement that was reflected in the solicitor general's arguments to the court, said Arthur C. Helton, an immigration expert with the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights. Mr. Helton called the State Department's handling of the matter a "studied attempt to mislead the federal judiciary." The interviews with the Haitians were conducted in January by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Venezuela, Nervous, Censors News on Coup Chief

By James Brooke... CARACAS — Wary that plotters of an unsuccessful coup may be depicted as heroes, the government has stationed censors in newsrooms and confiscated stacks of magazines in some of the strictest press controls imposed since the advent of civilian rule in 1958. President Carlos Andrés Pérez contends that the restrictions, adopted after the failed military putsch on Tuesday, are a temporary step to calm the public. "We have said, don't exalt the man who attempted the military

coup," Mr. Pérez said. "Let's not make a starting figure out of a felon who betrayed the armed forces and caused death and damage." Using telephone calls, scissors and, when necessary, police raids, Interior Ministry censors have worked the hardest to eliminate photographs and articles centering on Lieutenant Colonel Hugo Chávez Fria, who led the uprising. Loyalist government forces put down the rebellion, but only after clashes in which about 80 people were killed. More than 1,000 soldiers have been arrested. Mr. Pérez, who was almost killed

in the coup attempt, has emphasized in interviews that Venezuelan lawmakers approved the suspension of press freedom and the limits on other civil liberties last week. Security forces seized Monday's edition of the daily El Nacional, Agencia France-Press reported from Caracas. [The editor, Alfredo Pena, said the police took over the newspaper's offices "without violence" for several hours late Sunday and early Monday. He said the newspaper had agreed to submit to censorship as long as it could publish blank spaces labeled "censored" where the stories that were pulled would have appeared.] Journalists say the censorship violates one of Latin America's oldest traditions of press freedom and exposes the deep insecurity of the government, which lacks popular support. Television, newspapers and magazines are under orders not to broadcast or print Colonel Chávez's picture. To enforce the order, the police seized copies of two news magazines, Zeta and Elite, that displayed cover photos of the 37-year-old rebel commander. Late last week, El Diario de Ca-

Alex Haley, 70, Author of the 'Roots' Saga, Dies

SEATTLE — Alex Haley, 70, whose book "Roots: The Saga of an American Family" inspired people to search for their ancestors, died early Monday at Swedish Hospital, apparently of a heart attack. Mr. Haley, whose other works included "The Autobiography of Malcolm X," had been in the Seattle area for a speaking engagement. He lived in Norris, Tennessee. He won the 1977 Pulitzer Prize for "Roots," a mix of painstakingly researched fact and imagined fictional detail tracing his ancestors back to the village in Gambia, West Africa, where they originated. A television series adapted from the book drew 130 million viewers, then the largest audience in television history. "It was the story of our people. It was the story of how we came from Africa," the NAACP executive director, Benjamin Hooks, said Monday. "The facts about the extended family he grew up in and that most black families grow up in is so important." In 1978, Mr. Haley settled a lawsuit out of court by acknowledging that "Roots" contained some material from the novel "The African" by Harold Courlander.

For the last five years, Mr. Haley traveled around the country telling stories of black heritage at family reunion celebrations sponsored by the Washington-based National Council of Negro Women. Mr. Haley was born in Ithaca, New York, and grew up in the western Tennessee town of Henning. He said he was inspired to become a writer by the storytelling of his older relatives. His grandmother's and great-aunts' storytelling led Mr. Haley to devote 12 years meticulously tracing his mother's side of the family back six generations. Mr. Haley's warm-hearted and rich descriptions of his ancestors' lives set off a wave of interest in genealogy that lasted long after the book faded from the best-seller lists. Mr. Haley enlisted in the Coast Guard in 1939 as mess boy and served for 20 years in the military before starting a writing career. His first book, "The Autobiography of Malcolm X," sprang out of a series of magazine interviews that Mr. Haley conducted with the civil rights leader. After "Roots" transformed him into a sought-after celebrity, Mr. Haley did much of his writing aboard cargo ships.

Mr. Haley said in a 1988 interview that he was able to become a writer because his father left behind the life of a sharecropper to become a college dean of agriculture. "I was a sailor. I was a cook and this and that, and it might be said I was bootstrapped up to being a writer, but the real bootstrapping was that which preceded me," he said. Mr. Haley's first book after "Roots" was a novella, "A Different Kind of Christmas," which told the tale of Fletcher Randall, a wealthy Southern plantation owner who undergoes a moral conversion and joins the Underground Railroad to help free a group of slaves. Theodor Herzl Gaster, 85, Dead Sea Scrolls Scholar PHILADELPHIA (Reuters) — Theodor Herzl Gaster, 85, the scholar responsible for the first English version of the Dead Sea Scrolls, died last week. A native of London, Mr. Gaster taught at the Annenberg Research Institute for Judaic and Near Eastern Studies in Merion, Pennsylvania, for 30 years. There, he completed his English version of the scrolls. His book, "The Dead Sea

Dow Corning Knew 20 Years Ago of Gel-Implant Leakage

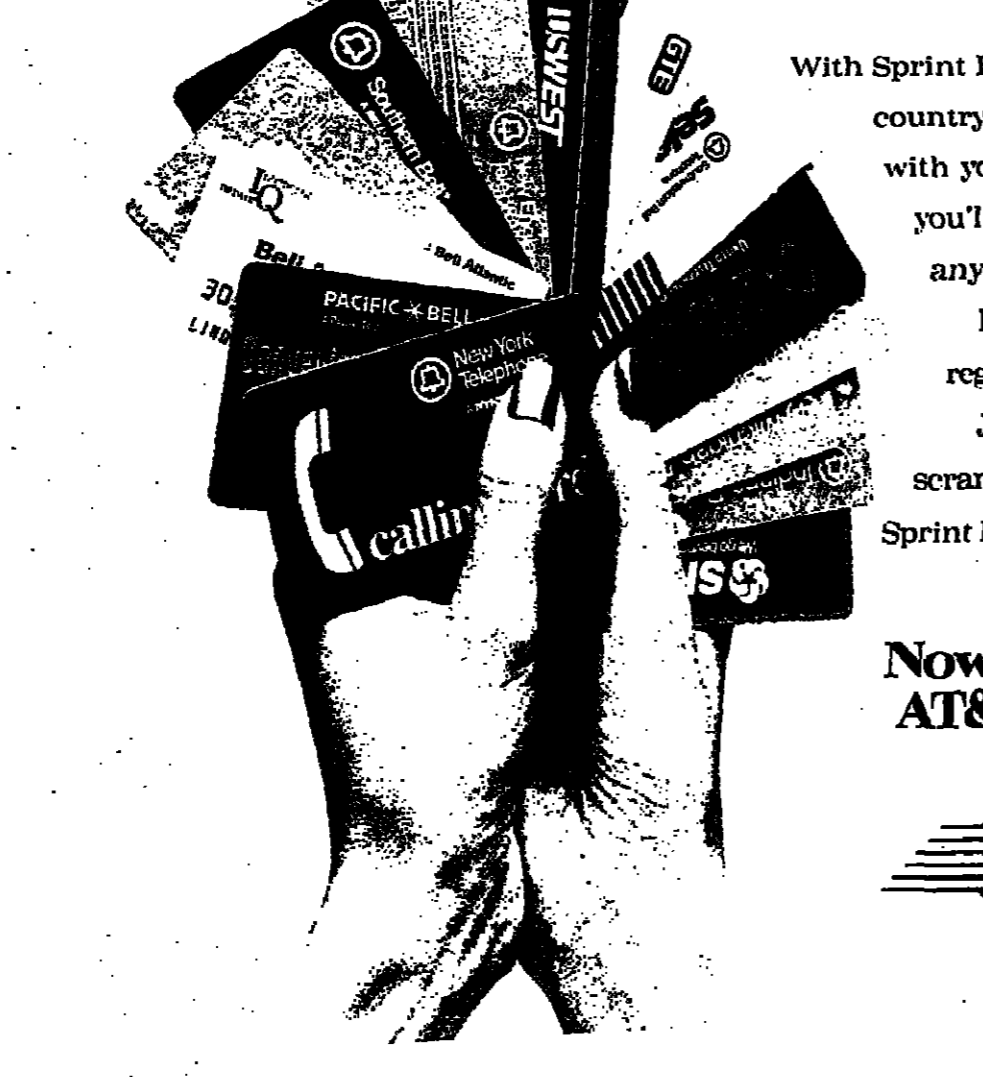
WASHINGTON — Dow Corning Corp. knew more than 20 years ago that its silicone-gel breast implants could leak and that the fluid could cause medical problems, according to company documents released Monday. The breast implants, which have been withdrawn from the market while the government determines whether they are safe, have been the subject of lawsuits and allegations that the company knew they were unsafe. Her doctor reported that he found "the irritation had lacerated and the fluid was oozing from the wound," the memo said. The doctor removed the implant and found it was partly empty of gel, according to the memo. It said that the doctor was afraid of being sued for malpractice and added that he had done at least a dozen similar operations without a problem. The documents made public on Monday were to have been released Jan. 27, but Dow Corning delayed, saying it wanted to add background.

Since the implants were withdrawn from the U.S. market, Italy and France have banned their use until the safety issue has been settled. At the demand of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Dow Corning on Monday released internal documents outlining what and when the company knew about problems with the implants. One company memo, dated March 9, 1971, told of a New Orleans patient whose breast had become irritated about four months after receiving an implant following a mastectomy.

The Food and Drug Administration asked last month that the implants be withdrawn from the market while the agency examined information on possible health problems caused by implants that had leaked. Surgeons and the manufacturer said they would comply with the request, and a Food and Drug Administration advisory panel is to take up the issue of the implants' safety when it meets next week. An estimated 1 million women in the United States have the implants.

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Table with columns: Sprint Express Countries, Country Access Numbers, Sprint Express Countries, Country Access Numbers. Lists various countries and their access numbers.

EL UPDATE... Austrian Airlines have... city-nodes... service between... flights on an Austrian... SAS said Monday... airlines began a 24-hour... CSTK reported it said... to have subsidies for transport... \$107 million.



# Tyson Rape Case Goes to Jury After Heated Final Exchanges

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

INDIANAPOLIS — Jury deliberations began Monday in the rape trial of Mike Tyson, with prosecutors calling the former heavyweight champion "a professional deceiver."

The jury of nine men and three women received final instructions from Judge Patricia J. Gifford after listening to three hours of closing statements from prosecutors and defense lawyers.

Mr. Tyson, 25, is accused of raping a contestant in the Miss Black America pageant in his Indianapolis hotel room July 19. If found guilty, he could get up to 60 years in prison.

The special prosecutor, J. Gregory Garrison, noted the attention the case has received and cautioned jurors to decide the case on its merits, not on Mr. Tyson's reputation.

"If you want to convict him because you believe, beyond a reasonable doubt, this young girl was deceived by a professional deceiver and raped — if that's what you believe, that must be your judgment," Mr. Garrison said.

The prosecution also criticized defense arguments that the woman consented to sex as a shabby attempt to indict his accuser. "The effect is to denigrate a courageous young person whose biggest sin was to have the unmitigated gall to stand up to him and his resources," Mr. Garrison said.

But the defense, in its closing statement, countered that when the woman stepped from the bathroom in Mr. Tyson's hotel room and saw him wearing only underwear, she could have walked "right out the door."

Vincent J. Fuller, a defense attorney, repeated the vulgar language Mr. Tyson and other defense witnesses said the boxer used in asking the alleged victim to have sex with him. But even without such language, he said, Mr. Tyson's intent was clear.

"I want you," Mr. Fuller quoted Mr. Tyson as telling the woman. "There's no ambiguity to that. None whatsoever."

The defense has argued that the woman consented to sex, then turned on Mr. Tyson, hoping to win a conviction and get rich by suing him.

The deputy prosecutor, Barbara Trathen, said that Mr. Tyson used his renown to coax the woman to his bedroom and then became a common criminal. "The defendant used his fame and reputation in the same manner as a thug in the alley uses a knife and gun," she said.

The alleged victim, who testified for more than six hours earlier in the trial, returned to court for the summations.

Mr. Fuller said she told a hospital chaplain that she had "some physical involvement" in the boxer's hotel room before the alleged attack — a statement the woman denied.

"That single deviation justifies disregarding her entire statement," Mr. Fuller said.

During his closing statement, Mr. Fuller repeated the words of another witness, who said the woman talked excitedly about Mr. Tyson asking her for a date: "This is Mike Tyson. He's got lots of money. He's dumb. You see what Robin Givens got out of him." Mr. Tyson and Ms. Givens, an actress, divorced in 1988 after a stormy eight-month marriage.

Mr. Fuller also said he dismissed the woman's contention that she believed Mr. Tyson when he promised her an early-morning limousine tour of Indianapolis.

"I have to ask where one goes sightseeing at 2 o'clock in the morning in Indianapolis," he said.

Ms. Trathen countered that the boxer gained the woman's trust with a soothing remark — "You're a nice Christian girl" — when the two met at a pageant rehearsal for the contest, where Mr. Tyson was a celebrity host.

Later, Mr. Tyson was nothing but "a wolf in sheep's clothes" when he wore a Together in Christ button and appeared to pray briefly with the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson at the pageant's opening ceremonies, Ms. Trathen said.

"What is this 18-year-old girl to think?" she said. "That he would take her up to his hotel room and rape her didn't even enter her mind."

Ms. Trathen recapped prosecution testimony from an emergency room doctor who said the woman's two vaginal abrasions were consistent with forced sex. She reminded jurors Mr. Tyson's limousine driver described the accuser as being "in a state of shock" when she emerged from his hotel.

The prosecutor dismissed the testimony of defense witnesses who said Mr. Tyson made sexually suggestive comments and grabbed women at the rehearsal. The defense said he made his sexual intentions clear and that his accuser wanted his body and his money.

The defense called 24 witnesses over four and a half days before resting its case Sunday. Mr. Tyson testified for two and a half hours on Friday and Saturday.

(UPI, AP)



Residents of Algiers with reports Monday on the imposition of the 12-month state of emergency. The crackdown was welcomed by Tunisia and Morocco.

# 8 Algerian Police Slain as Front Urges Resistance

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGHERS — Eight policemen were reported killed Monday as defiant Muslim fundamentalist leaders urged Algerians to resist a newly imposed state of emergency and to press ahead with efforts to install an Islamic state.

"Don't give up," the Islamic Salvation Front said in a communiqué, its first public statement since the military-backed Council imposed a 12-month state of emergency on Sunday and said it would ban the fundamentalist party.

Security headquarters said six policemen were killed in an ambush in the capital early Monday. The police were in two vehicles hit by automatic gunfire in the Casbah, the old town within the capital, the official Algerian news agency, AFS, reported.

Two other policemen were stabbed and

killed by the companions of a man they had arrested in Bordj Menzel, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) east of Algiers, the agency said. The police later shot and killed one of the suspects and retrieved a weapon stolen from one of the dead policemen, it added.

Details of the killings were sketchy, and a clear link to the appeal from the fundamentalists had not been established Monday night.

A month ago, before the start of an intensive crackdown, the fundamentalist party was on the verge of winning power in parliamentary elections.

"The government, propped up by brutal force, is going to collapse," the front's communiqué said. "Rest assured, the Islamic cause will emerge victorious, whatever the sacrifices."

It called on the public to overturn the

emergency and end the government's "political piracy."

Security forces on Monday dismantled some of their positions in Algiers. Schools, businesses and government offices operated normally in the capital Monday afternoon, and the state radio reported calm in other cities. Reports of the killing of policemen came later.

Foreign diplomats saw the decree as a short-term response to crush discontent without tackling the cause.

"These people will become even more radical," said a European diplomat, referring to supporters of the Islamic Salvation Front. If the Front is banned, the diplomat said, "they will be forced to go underground to go terrorist."

Under sweeping decree powers, Interior Minister Larbi Belkheir can set up detention centers, order day or night house

searches, ban marches, close public places, dissolve local authorities and order trial by military court.

The state of emergency was imposed on Sunday after 50 people were killed in clashes in a score of towns in just over two days. Hundreds of militant supporters of the front were arrested and its headquarters closed.

The crackdown on the Muslim fundamentalists was welcomed by officials in Tunisia and Morocco.

France stressed Monday that it had no intention of getting involved in the affairs of its former colony.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Maurice Gourdault-Montagne, refused to comment on the state of emergency or on moves to close down the Front.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

# PRINTS: Finds in New Mexico Cave Appear to Turn Back Clock on Man in New World

(Continued from page 1)

that had been shaped to serve as a fire pit and which had been burned by the fire.

The report was made by Richard S. MacNeish of the Andover Foundation for Archaeological Research in Massachusetts. Mr. MacNeish, one of the best-known American specialists on the peopling of the New World, had previously found sites in Central and South America

that strongly suggested an early human presence.

"This is the one that's going to finish off the skeptics," he said in an interview. "This time we know exactly what kind of evidence it was going to take to convince people. We've got it, and we're getting more."

Debate over the origin of the earliest Americans has percolated for centuries.

The first solid evidence appeared in the 1920s when archaeologists found beautifully chipped stone points embedded in the ribs of a species of bison that became extinct at the end of the last Ice Age. When radiocarbon, or carbon-14, dating was invented, the ribs were found to be about 11,500 years old.

Since then, the culture that made the point, called Clovis for the best-known site, also in New Mexico,

has been accepted widely as the founding population of big-game hunters who crossed into North America over the land bridge that linked Alaska and Siberia when sea levels were low during the Ice Age.

While orthodox archaeology taught that the Clovis people were the ancestors of all native American peoples, the search for pre-Clovis sites became an obsession for some.

"We've got about 10 lines of evidence that nail this one down pretty good," Mr. MacNeish said.

The shallow cave, called Pedra de los Indios, reaches into a limestone bluff and contains 25 distinct layers ranging from modern times at the top to progressively older layers deeper down. The dating was done by the radiocarbon method and in some cases confirmed by a newer method, thermoluminescence.

ations," he said in Geneva. He conceded that congressmen had made comments open to this interpretation at the weekend meeting, but he said that he spoke for President George Bush in insisting simply that the need for freer trade had become a security issue for the West now that the Cold War was over.

"Nobody linked the presence of U.S. troops in Europe to the outcome of the GATT negotiations," a NATO spokesman insisted on Monday.

German officials sounded equally stung. Otto Lamsbörger, leader

of the Free Democratic Party, said that Mr. Quayle injected "petty national motives" into the trade negotiations. The Free Democrats are allied in government with the Christian Democratic Union of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Mr. Kohl's spokesman dismissed any threat of U.S. isolationism and insisted that Bonn "cannot endanger the viability of farming families in Germany and Europe."

Bush administration officials defended comments in which Mr. Quayle departed from his prepared text to insist that a breakthrough on trade had become a security issue for the United States.

Even allowing for some election-year hype, the official said, his comments pointed to deep uncertainties besetting Western planners as they try to shape and fund Western defenses after the disappearance of the Soviet menace as a clear, defining threat.

"The Europeans have even less consensus about why U.S. forces should be here and also less readiness to let Washington tell them how they should think about their security," a U.S. official said.

Equally, the official said, a U.S. threat to disengage from Europe has become "more credible now that no vital U.S. interest is being threatened there any longer."



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Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements and notices, including 'Away', 'pes Fade', 'clear Facilities', and 'ESCORTS & G...'.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Standing Up for the IMF

Senator Patrick Leahy says that Congress will not appropriate any money this year for the International Monetary Fund.

To Boost Productivity

To raise the American standard of living faster, American productivity will have to grow faster — but it has been growing very slowly for nearly two decades.

Heroin: A Different Battle

As the United States begins to lose its appetite for cocaine, South American drug dealers are trying to develop a new market for heroin.

The Ugliness Disappears

Believe it or not, in the next few days you may well become passionately interested in the fortunes of various people who ride sleds and other dangerous conveyances down mountainsides.

The Post-Cold War Search for U.S. Goals

By William Pfaff

PARIS — An interesting series of articles in The New York Times has described a sense of loss of purpose in many areas of American life following the Cold War's end.

The problem is obvious among military professionals and in the defense industries, but is also easily addressed there, requiring scaling down and a redirection of effort toward the classical patterns of peacetime military preparation and planning.

A New Ethic For This New World

By Jessica Grese-Wright

STANFORD, California — The American recession is not deep compared with that of 1981-1982, yet recovery has been stalled.

Both explanations are right, but that is not the whole story. Because a college degree is no longer the job protection it once was, middle-class consumers may never recover the joy of the 1980s.

A Perversion of Justice: Ghastliness Is No Defense

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — The 17-year-old girl stole another girl's leather jacket, then shot her dead.

No, she was not a soldier, but she had picked up the disorder, which made her unable to control her violent urges, growing up amid the poverty and brutality of the inner city.

The good news is that a Milwaukee judge has rejected the argument. The bad news is that the American legal system has been so degraded by pseudo-psychiatry that such absurdities can even be attempted.



There are only two ways out. One is not to have babies. A young law professor told me that neither she nor any of her female friends plans to have children until job pressures ease.

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Bring in the Best Team Now, Please

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In the preliminaries to the U.S. presidential election, all the candidates have been asking the voters to send a message to Washington, but nobody has been sending a message to them.

It is true that the country is in a recession, but it is no depression, and George Bush, whatever else he is, is no Herbert Hoover. At least he looks and sounds like a president, and as Ronald Reagan proved, the appearance of things catches more votes than the substance.

trickled down to help the poor, nobody understands such cuts but the rich. It all sounds like a scheme to comfort the comfortable and afflict the afflicted.

The Hot Air Over Gases That Warm

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Environmentalists are saying that the Bush administration will do nothing about global warming.

With cautious news of the one-layer depletion faster than expected, Mr. Bush managed to reverse himself last week and accept Senate plans to phase out the offending gases.

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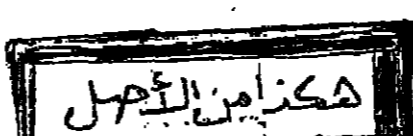
IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Russian Confusion ST. PETERSBURG — Almost every day orders are issued prohibiting the transport of grain. They create an uneasiness among merchants, as being possible prelude to confiscation of their stocks.

1917: Bucarest's Petrol PETROGRAD — Germany has demanded the recall of the United States and Netherlands Ministers in Bucarest. These Ministers remained to look after their country's interests in the petroleum enterprises, which are practically controlled by American, Dutch and English capital.

1942: Award for Spotter WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] Staff Sergeant Joseph Lockard, who detected the approach of Japanese airplanes at Pearl Harbor on the morning of Dec. 7, when they were still 132 miles away, and gave an unheeded warning to his superior, has been awarded with the Distinguished Service Medal, the War Department announced today [Feb. 10].

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher JOHN VINOUCI, Executive Editor... WALTER WELLS, News Editor... SAMUEL AET, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMOORE, Deputy Editors... CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor... ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages... REGINALD DALE, Economic and Financial Editor... RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher... RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher... JUANITA L. CASPARI, Advertising Sales Director... ROBERT FARRE, Circulation Director, Europe... International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertisant, 612995; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.



OPINION

A Radio Free Asia: Press A Good Fight Farther East

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Television junkies have a hard time getting their eyes focused on this fact: The rest of the world gets most of its information from radio. The short-wave service is most people's lifeline to news they are confident is truthful. For world news, people who live in places where former Communist nations broadcast the BBC or the Voice of America. For local news, despite frequent jamming, they turn to the stations of Radio Free Europe—Radio Liberty, which act as radio stations—and lately, exceptions—for local media.

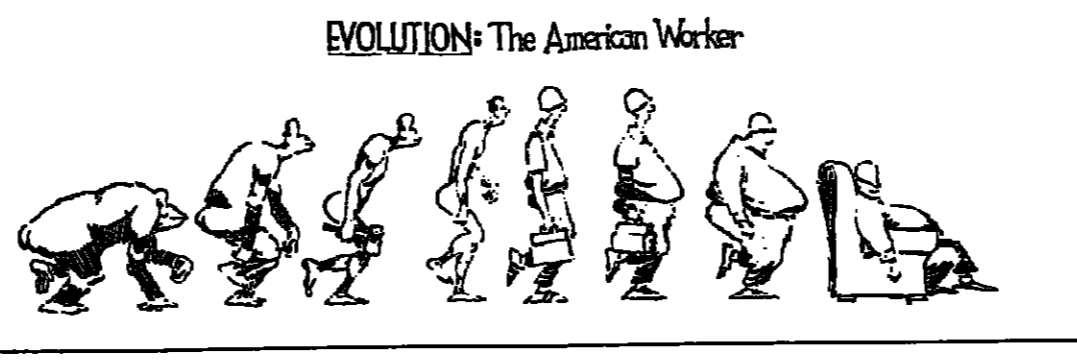
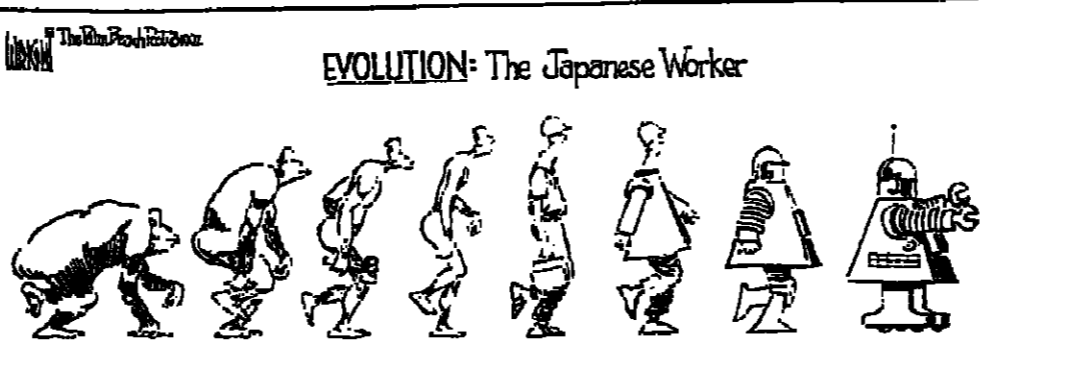
The VOA's editorials are under the control of the U.S. State Department, with the USA as its bureaucratic intermediary. When Saddam Hussein in 1990

objected to a broadcast that predicted Iraqis would someday be free, the American ambassador in Baghdad angrily apologized, and Secretary of State James Baker ordered all such VOA encroachments of freedom censored. But RFE-RL, though taxpayer supported, is insulated from political control by a board, now ably headed by Steve Forbes. Without the burden of the official U.S. voice, it can speak frankly about what is happening inside the country to which its signal is beamed. Dissidents and reformers throughout the former Soviet world now fervently bless RFE-RL for breaking through their isolation.

Its truth-purveyors have now set their sights on the two areas most in need of the good word: Central Asia, where most country names seem to end in -stan, and the Far East. In both areas, the Baker State Department is fighting to smother RFE's funds and block its mission. To beam to Central Asia's mainly Muslim republics, the United States provided on Israel seven years ago to provide the site for a large transmitter. No other ally wanted that responsibility, and migratory-bird fanciers in Israel are still suing; but at U.S. urging, agreements were signed, a highway re-routed and power lines brought to the Negev site, and \$54 million was spent toward completion in 1996.

Now Mr. Baker wants to pull the plug on the project. State seeks to move the RFE radio relay station out of Israel, perhaps to make it solely a VOA transmitter in some other unspecified country. Because Mr. Baker is piqued at Israel and RFE, construction of a facility urgently needed to engage in the propagation of democracy may be delayed until the millennium — even as America's chief diplomat jinkets through the pangs to show U.S. interest in the coming crises in that vast area. A month ago, President George Bush's task force on international broadcasting, headed by the Christian Science Monitor columnist and former VOA director John Hughes, recommended the RFE transmitter in Israel (which would also transmit VOA signals) go forward. But the funding is set to be ambushed by State at Darman Gulch. The Hughes task force urged another project that has Foggy Bottom approval: It is called Radio Free Asia, a new and needed effort to carry truth about local events into China, Vietnam, North Korea and Laos (I would add Singapore). Members including the hard-line Richard Allen, David Abshire, Peggy Noonan and Ben Wattenberg produced the most sensible, timely and best-written pro-freedom report to come out of Washington in years. This is how it reaffirms RFE's independence of the striped-pants set: "The history of the past few decades suggests that diplomacy helped keep the world safe; ideas helped make the world free." The State Department manipulated a minority to counter with: "China today is notably open... People have numerous sources of information... Word-of-mouth travels very fast." If that were true or relevant, why does Beijing frequently jam even the egg-walking VOA service? Congress and the president have just appointed a new commission to follow up on Radio Free Asia. A majority of the eight congressional appointees seem pro-Radio Free Asia; Mr. Bush has chosen John Hughes (on the record, he is for it), David Anderson (a State Department China hand likely to be against) and has one more pick that should indicate his policy. Campaigners will be asked: Are you for the Radio Free Europe transmitter in Israel to broadcast to Central Asia, and for a new service carrying the truth to the Communist nations of Asia? I hope the Republican is on the right side of this.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1492, the Flip Side

Regarding "Remember Spain's Jews" (Letters, Jan. 21):

In 1492, when Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand expelled the Jews from Spain, and Columbus found a New World for the royal couple in the West, the Ottoman sultan of Istanbul, Bayezid II, offered all those Jews support and protection everywhere within his empire in the East.

This year the Turkish government and Turkey's Jewish community are observing the 500th anniversary of that gesture, which saved so many lives.

What a striking example in this period of narrow-minded politicians.

B. MANDEGOUT, Antwerp.

Buy Japanese and Save

While it is true that the American trade deficit with Japan runs at about a mega-million dollars per year, this is more than offset by:

• Japanese cars being generally smaller and more fuel-efficient (Americans thereby save approximately 0.7 mega-million dollars a year on oil imports).

• Japanese television sets and video players keeping folks at home evenings, reducing by 26.3 percent the number of cars being driven to movies, theater and so on, cutting gasoline consumption by 0.3 mega-million dollars.

• The popularity of Nintendo electronic games reducing by 37 percent the number of teenagers driving aimlessly around looking for whatever teenagers are looking for. Savings of keeping cars in the garage total an estimated 0.2 mega-million dollars per year.

It is clear, therefore, that the more Americans spend on Japanese goods, the more they save.

The Connection, Please?

Economically, socially and politically, the United States is facing some of the greatest challenges in its history. But the American electorate seems to be looking for a president who has been faithful to his wife. The connection is not immediately clear to all of us.

Not Outnumbered

Regarding the report "Singapore's Painful Memory" (Dec. 6) by Michael Richardson:

Outgunned and outmaneuvered the defending forces might have been, but Churchill was absolutely furious when his commander, General Percival, surrendered some 85,000 British, Indian and Australian troops to an attacking Japanese force of only about 30,000 men under General Yamashita.

M. B. WALKER 3d, Paris.

How to Avoid Taxi Ripoff

Regarding "Taxis: Avoid Being Taken for a Ride" (Leisure, Jan. 10):

The best way to avoid being taken for a ride in France is to tell the driver before the ride starts that you will be wanting a receipt — un reçu — when you get to your destination.

Make sure the printed form is properly filled out and signed by the driver with time, date, point of departure and of destination, and full price paid. Then, if you think you have been overcharged, you can complain to the authority mentioned on the form.

However, the simple fact of asking for the form is usually quite enough to persuade the driver not to try ripping off this particular client.

SONIA HEMINGRAY, Villeurbanne, France.

If the Women-Behind-Them Are Better, Vote Them In

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — It was by way of being a national in-joke when George Bush began his State of the Union address by saying that he had tried to persuade Barbara to deliver it. It has long been tacitly understood that Barbara Bush is both more likable and more liberal than her husband. Funny thing. That is how Marilyn Quayle is perceived, too — not as more likable and more liberal than Dan, but as somehow a superior product, smarter and infinitely surer of her syntax. And the word on Hillary Clinton, who assumed her husband's surname to ad-

MEANWHILE

vance his political career (and who, perhaps for the same reason, assumed his accent as well) is that she is more intelligent and thoughtful than Bill, tougher and more ambitious.

In other words, behind every so-so candidate is a smart woman who makes him look good because he was savvy enough to marry her.

I suppose you could argue that these two human beings make up a cohesive whole, a power couple, a synthesis of front man and trusted adviser that works for both of them. I suppose you could, but I won't.

I always get slightly suspicious about why trusted adviser is always female, and front man — the one who gets elected, paid, interviewed about something other than his hair and his children, and goes down in history — is always a man.

If the post of unpaid trusted adviser were such a terrific job, wouldn't more men want it?

The fact is that there's still a tacit agreement in American society, despite decades of change, that wives support. If our language had gender, "self-sacrifice" would be a feminine noun.

It is a deal that works beautifully for men, which is why you hear so much about how natural it is, even that it was God's idea, that there is a theological basis for women's inevitable compromises. The deal means that it is harder for a woman to run for office: to be the front person, to upstage her husband. The deal means that the world looks with suspicion upon those women who do.

Mrs. Quayle and Mrs. Clinton are instructive. With each couple, voters get the man. And if rumor has it right, we get to argue that this arrangement benefits both husband and wife, you surely cannot argue that it benefits all of us.

Last year we said the maiming of American government was inadequate to represent the interests of women. This year, we have to admit the problem is bigger than that. There is an enormous power vacuum in this country, a black hole of leadership.

Once he waxed cute about his wife, the president went on to deliver a speech that

made clear what we suspected: that he is clueless, seriously. No vision, no heart, no substantive economic program.

Just a big nah-nah-nah-nah to Congress, along with his perennial favorite, the capital gains tax. Get real, air. Most Americans think of capital gains as the perks you people get in Washington. This would have been great news for the Democrats if they had a candidate.

So we have an incumbent without a clue lined up against a party without a front-runner, and in the midst of all this, it's worth noting that we Americans consistently lose half of our best leadership prospects by virtue of their sex. We no longer have the luxury of doing that. There are many reasons why the deal should be modified. This is one of them: We need the leaders.

If we really believe, as I have heard over and over during the last week, that there is not a male politician in America who has not slept around, I have a solution for the future. Look for a woman. If we really believe, as I have heard over and over during the last three years, that America's political leaders do not have a clue about real life, look for a woman.

I have rarely met a woman who didn't know more about the supermarket, the bus stop and the prevailing winds than her male counterparts — not to mention about child care, human rights, abortion, the minimum wage and sexual harassment.

If it is so widely understood that the wives are superior to the candidates, shouldn't that tell us something about where to find the candidates to come?

The New York Times.

The 'Glass Ceiling'

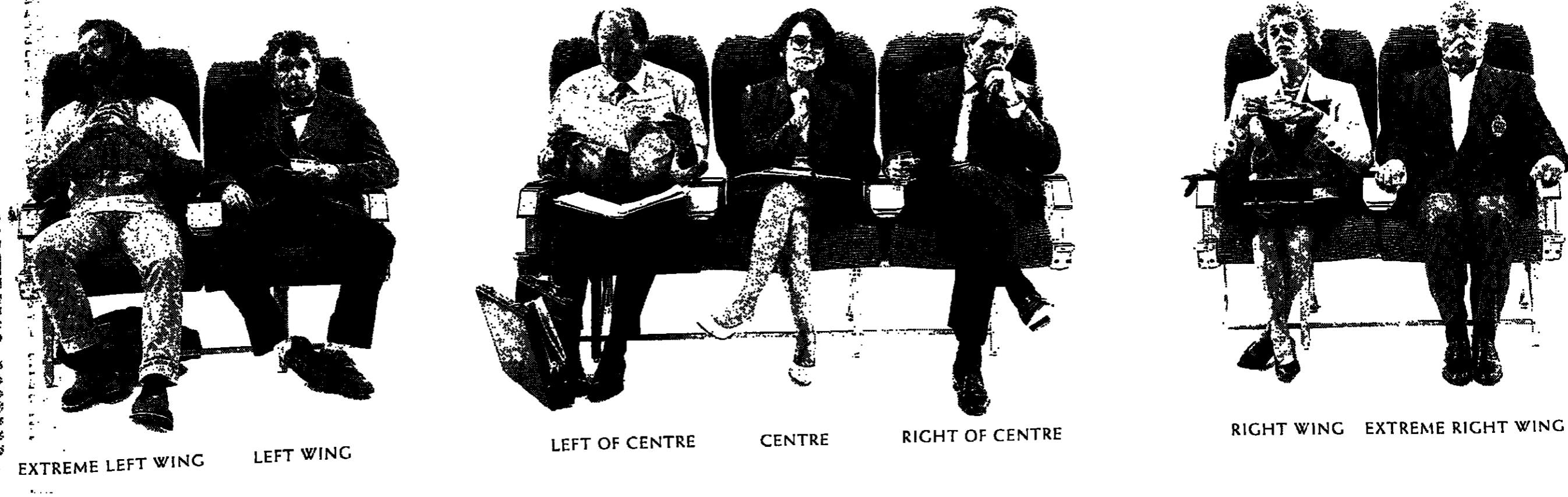
IS A RECENT U.S. SURVEY of women in top state and local government posts just another depressing reminder that the "glass ceiling," blocking the advancement of women and minorities, is firmly in place? Yes and no.

The Center for Women in Government at the State University of New York at Albany, found some good news in its national survey. Structural barriers that typically impede women's hiring and promotion prospects may be considerably less formidable in government than in the business world. In private enterprise, the U.S. Labor Department has found that women make up about 6 percent of the top business executives.

That's quite a contrast to state and local government. Women held 31 percent of high-level state and local government jobs nationwide in 1990 and about 20 percent of cabinet-level state posts.

Civil service systems, often criticized, have formalized the promotion process to the benefit of women. Many state and local governments have diligently enforced affirmative action goals. Such actions are making a difference.

— Los Angeles Times.



EXTREME LEFT WING LEFT WING LEFT OF CENTRE CENTRE RIGHT OF CENTRE RIGHT WING EXTREME RIGHT WING

75 AND 50 YEARS AGO... mania about 84,000 tons of... and in 1915 about 18,000... Central Europe producing... 50,000 tons. The Germans... work these enterprises... destroyed and no work... summed for six months.

1942: Award for Spies

WASHINGTON — From the New York edition: Staff Sergeant... Lockard, who detected the... of Japanese airplanes at Pearl... on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941... were still 150 miles... were... unheeded warning... has been rewarded with the... Spies Medal. The War... department announced today... Sergeant Lockard was in charge... aircraft detector unit and... on duty after hours and... period detected the... planes, which proved to be... these airplanes which made... attack on Pearl Harbor.

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# Cult Designer Reinvents His Sexy Look

## Alaïa Has a Clear Vision In Cloudy Fashion Times

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The scene at Azzedine Alaïa's show was all too familiar. Out front, the fashion pros were twiddling their thumbs, while backstage the perfectionist designer — already three months late with his spring-summer presentation — was still at work with scissors and thread.

And when the show in the Marais district finally started 90 minutes behind schedule, it still seemed like the same old story — bosoms bouncing, legs striding, skirts swinging as the models gyrated down the runway.

Yet Alaïa's skill is to use his ingenuity of cut to make his sexy style look fresh and new. First came a chicken-leather fluff of broderie anglaise on bust skirts and shorts under curly jackets. Then the same petticoat edging peeped out at the hem of long skinny skirts which were the main fashion story.

The bodices seemed to be built on a cling and a prayer, as Alaïa pushed bra cups and fitted corsets under simple knitted tube dresses in soft colors like shrimp pink, aquamarine and mauve. To balance the long hemlines, Alaïa had hoisted the models on platform-soled shoes or high-heeled ankle-boots. Everything was fluid, curvaceous and sensuous.

The skill, as ever at Alaïa, was all in the cutting — especially the new spiral skirt worked in a spinning-top of seams from hips to mid-calf.

"It took me weeks to work out," said the designer standing backstage like a child as buyers offered congratulations, yet chided him for being so late with the show.

"But it was so perfect, it was worth waiting for," said Joseph Etodign, the avant-garde British retailer who says that he has now evolved a system of choosing pale and dark outfits from each show and stashing them away for winter or summer. Jacqueline Schnabel, exasperated by the sporadic deliveries, has now closed her Alaïa space in New York.

Alaïa's style is a cult, with the clothes worn by his acolytes, who include the supermodels on the runway: Naomi Campbell, Helena Christensen, Veronica Webb and Yasmin Le Bon. If the show had a message it is that long skirts can still be sexy and feminine. When the clothes were not cut to mummy-wrap the body, skirts and dresses were in panels that opened up to show the legs in movement; or they were in broderie anglaise offering a light, transparent, peckaboo lacy effect. The many all-white outfits gave a sense of freshness and took the steam out of the sexy looks.

Since this was a summer collection, there were swimsuits cut deep in the leg with bras underwiring the bosom, worn under long striped robes. The Berber stripes gave a whiff of the ethnic from Alaïa's native Tunisia. But there were also the impeccably tailored clothes which are Alaïa's serious stuff: a blazer jacket, worn over the open-paneled shirt dress; a long fitted coat with a hint of the 1970s in its maxi hemline.

At a time when fashion does not know how to reconcile girlish femininity with real women's lives, Alaïa offers a clear vision. And even if the sands are running out for his hour-glass silhouette, he put on a fine show.

The Leonard collection in which Ivana Trump gave a helping hand goes on sale this spring. The designer Daniel Tribouillard invited La Trump to put her stamp on his famous prints. But, alas, the designer marriage is already over, and for the new collection that Leonard showed, Tribouillard had to manage on his own.

But surely Ivana as Aspen must have been the inspiration for the skirtsuits in an explosion of color and pattern? Here was Manhattan's Trump Tower skyline on ponchos and parkas. And wasn't the print of playing cards among baroque blooms an homage to the Atlantic City casinos where Donald Trump has gone for broke?

Leonard's success has been built on print. Within that framework, the show picked up on all the current trends, from the ethnic feel of American Indian fringed tunics with leggings, to the Lapland quilting, bright tweed suits and the Hurry-for-Hermès silk shirts. For evening there were the pout skirts over petticoats and the lingerie looks that are part of the new feminine deal. Leonard's clients will prefer the silky silk jersey dresses — this season decorated with pearls — that pack like a dream.

The most significant thing about the Leonard show was its timing: the first fruits of autumn shown as the last spring-summer couture show left the stage. Following the example set by the unstoppable German clothing machine, major European fashion companies are pushing for earlier showings in February and September — both to tap buyers' budgets before they are eroded and to allow for early and efficient deliveries. The current international shows — the next are in March — are increasingly isolated as show-biz spectacles to create hype and attention for clothes that have already been sold.



Azzedine Alaïa, the master cutter, uses his scissorial skills to make his spring-summer outfits fresh and sexy, with bodices built on a cling and a prayer.



Tribouillard's aces: Homage to the casino.

### STYLE MAKERS

#### Marvel Comics

##### FANTASTIC STAN LEE

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — If floors were walls, Stan Lee would be Spider-Man.

Hey, Stan Lee IS Spider-Man! Caged in his hotel room a few hours before a recent Smithsonian lecture on Marvel Comics — and Stan Lee IS Marvel Comics! — he's either pacing the floor in animated explanation or stretching his tall, skinny frame so it spills out of a sofa chair onto the floor. Stan Lee cannot be still, or be stilled.

"I'm embarrassed to say this, but I think I'm my biggest fan," he says charmingly, with absolutely no shame. "I'll look through some of the old issues and say, 'Gee, this is wonderful — did I write this?'"

"And the artwork!" Those old issues are of classic comics like "The Fantastic Four," "The Incredible Hulk," "The Incredible Spider-Man," "The Incredible Iron Man" and "The Incredible Thor." A glorious roster of super-heroes and super-villains who sprang to life from Stan Lee's fertile mind and were brought to living color by a coterie of artists who in the '60s turned Marvel into the leading publisher of comic books.

It's a story well told — and beautifully illustrated with 800 color photos — in Les Daniels' "Marvel: Five Fabulous Decades of the World's Greatest Comics." Lee, the most famous writer and editor in the genre's history, says he didn't write the book himself mostly "be-

cause I would have been inhibited mentioning myself all the time." Modest he's not. When Lee talks, you expect speech balloons to emerge from his mouth, or ridiculous sound effects — "KA-BOOOOM!!!!!" — to explode in the middle of a discourse. He has lived long, 68 years, and prospered, but there is still about Lee something of the perpetual adolescent who's likely to be a Marvel reader. There is a gleeful energy, a sheer delight in self.

Or selves. Stan Lee is a man with character — lots of them. Complex characters, starting in 1961 with the Fantastic Four: Mr. Fantastic, the Invisible Woman, the Human Torch and the Thing. In creating a space-age nuclear family — they had all undergone transformations when their experimental rocket passed through a cosmic-ray storm — he rejected the simplistic plots, vocabulary and definitions of virtue that had held sway and established what now seems the comic norm: flawed characters.

"I tried to make them real flesh-and-blood characters with personality, which should not be considered radical," he says. "That's what any story should have, but comics didn't up to that point, they were all cardboard figures. Make them real, give them personality. Give them problems."

Today Lee's influence is still felt — witness, for example, the Marvel super-hero Northstar, who recently acknowledged that he is gay — but Lee's attention is turned elsewhere. In 1980, after 41 years in New York, Stan Lee moved to Los Angeles, his publisher-chairman title intact (though partly emeritus) and with new goals: improving Marvel's position in Hollywood and setting up an animation studio.

Although Batman, Superman and Dick Tracy have vanquished the box office, no Marvel character has made the leap. That may change next year when James Cameron, who directed the "Terminator" films and "Aliens," directs a big-budget version of "Spider-Man."

New generations of Marvel fans keep signing on. Marvel, considered the industry leader since the

early '60s, claims more than half of the \$500 million comic book market. It puts out 80 to 100 titles a month (most in the summer, when kids are out of school) and sells 8.5 million copies a month.

Stan Lee once had a secret identity. More than 50 years ago, just after the last depression, Stanley Martin Lieber was a 17-year-old looking for work.

In November 1940, Timely Publications hired him as a temporary office boy for \$8 a week. The publisher, Martin Goodman, looked up one day and noticed Lieber, who happened to be his wife's cousin. "What are you doing here?" It would be a question Lee asked himself many times over the years.

"It was fun, new," Lee says. "It was a job and it happened to be comics. I never thought it would be a career."

STANLEY Lieber's first writing effort came in May of 1941 in Captain America No. 3. It was filler, an unillustrated two-page fiction that had to be included to qualify comics for inexpensive magazine mailing rates. It was such filler that Stanley Martin Lieber, who entertained visions of someday becoming a great writer, decided not to waste that magnificent name Stan Lee, and began gradually working up the Timely ladder as editor, art director and then head writer for "Captain America."

But as the '50s ended, Lee was ready to move on. "Where was I going? I couldn't use words of more than two syllables or create complicated plots — the good guy had to be all good, the bad guy all bad. I hated that. My wife said, 'Do one last book the way you want to. If Martin [Goodman] gets mad, he fires you. You want to quit anyway, so what have you got to lose?'"

"So I wasn't trying to start something new," Lee says. "I was just trying to get it out of my system once and for all."

Enter the Fantastic Four. The new heroes on the block had personal problems as interesting as

their powers, Lee proudly notes. "You ask the audience to suspend disbelief and accept that some idiot can climb on walls, but once that's accepted, you ask: What would life be like in the real world if there were such a character? Would he still have to worry about dandruff, about acne, about getting girlfriends, about keeping a job?"

The response was immediate — sales figures for the Fantastic Four were the company's best in years — and for the first time, Marvel started getting fan mail written in something other than crayon. Like Mr. Fantastic himself, the Fantastic Four comics stretched the audience to include high school students and college kids.

The Marvel Universe soon grew to include heroes and anti-heroes like Daredevil, Iron Man, the Mighty Thor, Dr. Strange, Silver Surfer and the Incredible Hulk (originally gray-skinned, turned green by a printer's error).

And, of course, there was that wall-crawler, that web-slinger, that quintessential Marvel creature who almost didn't make it off the presses. When Lee had first approached Goodman in 1962 with a vague creature-hero idea — Mosquito-Man? Insect-Man? How about Spider-Man? — the publisher hated it. Wouldn't let him publish it. Goodman simply couldn't buy the concept of teen-age Peter Parker, who, having been bitten by a radioactive spider, gradually turned into a costumed Woody Allen — physically vulnerable and emotionally a disaster. He also thought readers would find the spider concept "distasteful."

Lee pulled an end-around, shipping his Spider-Man story into Amazing Adult Fantasy No. 15, what was to be the last issue of a comic aimed at older readers.

A few months later, when the sales figures came in, Marvel had its best seller in a decade, with every copy sold (those issues are now worth more than \$3,000 apiece). And Goodman came back to Lee, saying, "Stan, remember that idea we liked about Spider-Man? Let's make a series."



Richard Harrington Lee of Marvel: "I never thought it would be a career."

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# International Education

## Russians Discover Freedom of Choice But Ask Who Pays

By Eleanor Randolph

MOSCOW — In the gloomy upstairs hallway of School No. 711, a cluster of 5th grade girls giggled softly as they waited for Russian class. They looked different from the schoolchildren in the old Soviet magazines. The crisp, brown uniforms are gone, and although they still often wear the skirts, because that is what they have, they are now adorned with a variety of sweaters and jackets.

"No uniforms?" the girls are asked. "No. We are free now to choose," said one youngster, laughing.

On virtually every level, from kindergarten to university, the massive school system serving the former Soviet Union has been freed of a central authority so rigidly uniform that second graders in Moscow and Archangelsk often studied the same chapter in their textbooks at virtually the same week in the school year.

As in the government and economy, such regimentation has been replaced by a fragmented, localized system that may soon be different from school to school, city to city, republic to republic. Educators in the Commonwealth of Independent States say they are both excited and alarmed by their new liberties. They can now experiment with new paths to learning but they must also find their own ways to pay for it.

School No. 711 in Moscow, for example, is a fairly average school, neither a new lycée nor one of the old learning palaces for the children of the Soviet elite.

Maria Pronina, the principal, has more hope and enthusiasm than concrete plans. But some

changes have already been carried out. For example, military education, which included teaching teenagers how to assemble a Kalashnikov automatic weapon, has been dropped in favor of an extension of first aid. Religion, once taboo, is part of the 8th grade course. History is taught without a textbook, with "Grandfather" Lenin now becoming a more sinister figure as revealed in the periodicals coming out in the last few years.

Eventually, the school, which now teaches 700 students aged 7-17, might divide into two schools. One would be for the elite and for pay, the other for ordinary students and for free. Both would be under the same roof. The curriculum, admissions requirements and cost are still undetermined, Ms. Pronina said.

"I have the right now, I can do it," said Ms. Pronina, who has been director of the school for 15 years. "I do not depend on anyone."

The privatization of schools is under way in Russia and other republics in what was formerly the Soviet Union. As state budgets diminish and the amount of money for education is scaled back, schools are trying to find ways to pay for at least some of their services.

"There is nothing free in the world," says Vladimir P. Shorin, chairman of the committee for science and education in the Russian parliament. "It was all actually paid for by the citizens. The fact that they did not pay directly doesn't mean they didn't pay. It was a form of taxes."

Mr. Shorin does not say exactly how the new system will work, except that local authorities "will share more in the responsibility" for controlling and paying for

Continued on page 11

As he heads into a re-election campaign, many education leaders have taken a more critical look at what Mr. Bush has done to improve the schools.



## U.S. Educators Give Bush Mixed 'Report Card'

By Mary Jordan

WASHINGTON — A decade ago, even Terrel H. Bell, Ronald Reagan's top appointee in education, had a hard time getting the president to listen — let alone talk — about schools. "It was a completely different time," said Mr. Bell, noting that during his tenure as secretary of the Department of Education, if there were high-level talk of education, it went along the lines of abolishing his department.

"Now, there is a lot of talk and activity," said Mr. Bell, noting that the last time education was given such a priority by the White House, Lyndon B. Johnson lived there.

According to a broad consensus of educators, President George Bush has presided over a long-overdue national awakening to the plight of American schools. But, now as he heads into a re-election campaign, many education leaders have taken a more critical look at exactly what he has done to improve the schools and how apt his self-imposed label as the "education president" is.

"It's a very mixed report card," said C. Peter Magrath, president of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, which represents 148 public research universities. "He has certainly helped raise education as an issue; there's lots of talk and more talk. But I haven't seen much action."

Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, hasn't seen much either. "There is a deep sense of disappointment."

When Mr. Bush took office declaring himself the "education president," he stirred high hopes,

Mr. Boyer said. Then, in 1990, when he worked with governors from around the country to agree on six national education goals, many people "believed he would deliver on them." However, he said, there is little but "unfilled expectations" to look at now, and that has left some with a "sense of bitterness and cynicism."

Toward accomplishing the first goal — that all children in the United States will start school ready to learn by the year 2000 — Mr. Boyer and others argue that there has been no organized strategy.

The administration disagrees, pointing to the \$600 million increase that Mr. Bush is seeking this year for Head Start, the popular program for preschool children from low-income families. But while Mr. Bush touts it as the largest increase in the program's history, Democrats criticize it for falling short of funding all those who are eligible. Besides, they say, this program is no panacea for children's poverty, drug, family and health problems.

FOR its part, the Department of Education continually reminds that revolutionary reform does not occur overnight. Calling for "radical change" and "a revolution" in nearly every speech, it has so far focused on three main innovations: national standards in math, science and other subjects and a national testing system; choice to spend federal funds on private schools; and newly designed "break-the-mold" New American Schools.

Many debates, years and millions of dollars from now some of these innovations may become re-

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The Associated Press (top), Rick Friedman/The New York Times

## Bringing America Into the 21st Century

By Edward B. Fiske

GEORGE Bush may or may not be remembered as the "education president," and he may or may not succeed in selling the key parts of his "America 2000" program to Congress. But the fact that the country's highest-ranking politician has staked so much on an issue that in the past has always been regarded as a matter for state and local governments — the quality of elementary and high school education — is significant in two major respects.

First, Americans are beginning to understand the enormous stake that the country has in the success of its highly decentralized system of 16,000 local school districts. President Bush, presumably acting on political instincts rather than any deep-seated interest in

public education, has sought to give voice to this rising national concern.

Secondly, a sea change has occurred in strategic thinking about

### COMMENTARY

what it will take to ratchet the quality of American public schools up to world class standards. Political, business and other leaders have begun to understand that the school reform movement that swept through all 50 states in the 1980s was a failure

because it stopped short of embracing fundamental structural changes.

The cry is now for "systematic" reform, or "restructuring," of American public education, and Mr. Bush has likewise sought to latch onto this movement. In unveiling his "America 2000" plan, he declared that there can be "no renaissance without revolution."

"For the sake of the future of our children and our nation, we must transform America's schools," he said. "The days of the status quo are over."

School reform burst on the na-

tional political scene in April 1983 when the National Commission on Excellence in Education, a blue ribbon citizens group appointed by the then U.S. secretary of education, Terrel H. Bell, published a scathing indictment of the quality of American elementary and secondary schools entitled "A Nation at Risk."

The report helped generate a far-ranging school reform movement, one that affected all 50 states and virtually every local school district. Teacher salaries

Continued on page 17

### Inside This Section:

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- The French want to adapt the elitist lycée to the modern age. Page 11.
- In Germany, the venerated vocation training system is strained. Page 12.
- Border-hopping by teachers within the EC faces obstacles. Page 13.
- Hong Kong's new science university searches for academics. Page 14.
- South Africa's schools confront the legacy of inequality. Page 16.



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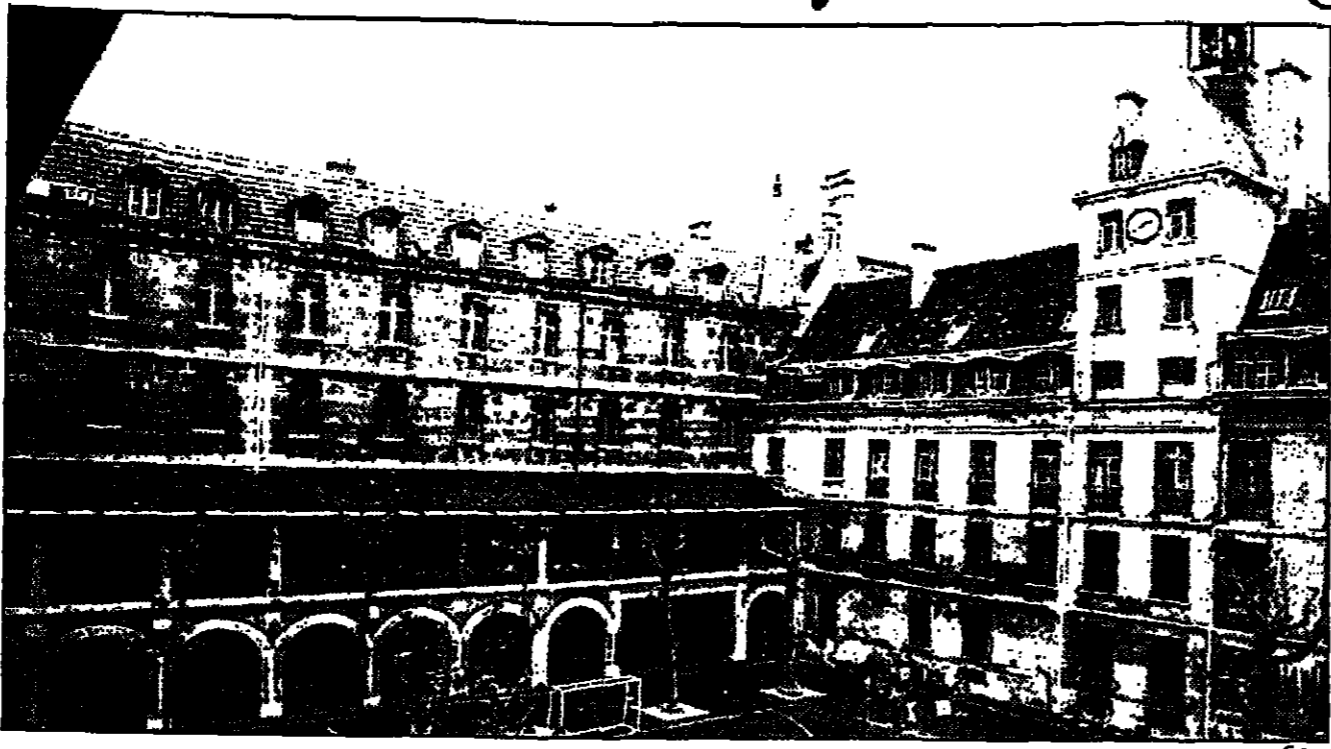


International Education / A Special Report

France Seeks to Modernize Lycées in an Age of Mass Education

By Barry James

PARIS — While Britain is moving toward a national curriculum and more rigorous testing in schools, France is moving in the opposite direction. The British secretary of state for education, Kenneth Clarke, wants teachers to reject the "child-centred" pedagogical dogmas introduced 25 years ago and bring back traditional teaching methods.



Lycée Louis le Grand, one of Paris' premier schools.

The French education minister, Lionel Jospin, on the other hand, has told teachers to "put children at the heart of education." Mr. Jospin is setting up new university facilities to train teachers in radically different ways. They will impart notions of psychology, pedagogy, communications and sociology.

Such divisions mean that the French tend to regard technical and professional training as a failure, or second best. Prime Minister Edith Cresson points to the example of Germany, which values technical training for its own sake, as the model that France ought to be following.

reputation. These schools offer preparatory classes for the grandes écoles, grueling courses that demand a virtually monastic dedication to the work ethic and a capacity to absorb enormous quantities of mathematics. Many of those who come through this ordeal say that the grandes écoles are relatively relaxed in comparison.

Russians Discover Freedom of Choice but Ask Who Will Pay

Continued from page 9

their schools. He also says that the Russian government has now authorized the formation of new schools and universities, and "we already have a lot of nonstate educational institutions, church schools, private schools, lycées."



Maria Fronina, principal of School No. 711 in Moscow, lecturing students.

students and 500 institutions of higher learning. Mr. Yamburg said, is the fact that teachers in some areas are ill prepared. They must catch up on all the reading that was outlawed under the old system but fundamental in Western schools.

especially in theoretical science and technology. And they fear that in the rush to change, the old ways will be discarded even if they worked. "I think one problem is that we are taking after America too quickly," Mr. Yamburg said.

There are other problems, too. Classes are getting more crowded because of a shortage of teachers, especially in those subjects most needed for students trying to adapt to a market economy, such as computer sciences and foreign languages.

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President Boris N. Yeltsin increased salaries 2.5 times for teachers in Russia, but as of the end of January they had not yet received the increase because of a lack of cash. Worse, the increase in food costs is about 10 times what it was last fall.

A still deeper problem for Russia's 19 million secondary-school students is the fact that teachers in some areas are ill prepared. They must catch up on all the reading that was outlawed under the old system but fundamental in Western schools.

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you have nothing. Without it, you have got less than nothing." Employers count the examination for less and less. They put more faith in diplomas than character. This means that people advertising even the most mundane clerical jobs regularly ask for the baccalaureate plus two years of further education.

four out of five students to leave with a baccalaureate, the number of teachers will have to increase substantially. And France will need to find an estimated 130,000 grade school teachers and 160,000 secondary school teachers by the end of the century.

urban with large immigrant populations, the demands of students are the same. Realizing that life without the baccalaureate offers a no-hope future, they marched through the streets of Paris at the end of 1990 with a simple demand. They called for better surveillance and security in their schools, more teachers and decent surroundings in which to work.

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Room Again of Debate Schools are keeping an eye on them. They fear that a Party in the general drive up their costs. Competitive liberal Democratic Party unable to claim any credit for any increase in capital gains tax. What they will abolish is the middle-class homes to on for the Labor Party, being helped under the us backgrounds. He said on the program each larved state sector. Private Information Service, private schools, disposed drew Muncer, said that cost to the state sector if its now in the Assistat, on average, only £100 valent education in state Mr. Muncer added, the igation than state colla public schools on long. It sees them as a major s class system. The inden of the wealthiest, most of society, meaning that whether the state system table advantages for per- £1,500 to £2,000 a term. one teacher for every 11 y have classes of 35, 40 or nt schools make up 74 on, and 29 percent at the ake about a quarter of the "Mr. Muncer said, "The children to independent ools cater to special needs, also provide a variety of Catholic to Islamic, that l backgrounds of the state act that the independent boarding schools, impart ve useful throughout the pular image of the school incorrect. Apart from the Places Scheme, a further e said the social mix of the imagine. gment more in grants ad itable benefits. The labor dependent schools also subidies would have the dist selective. If the schools ha e said, only the rebud l their children there. the Assisted Places Schar e Liberal Democrat parois risis and underfunded g most schoolteachers in a s month. "The state educ of government: investment are literally falling down." Barry James COLLEGE erland — al University (B.S., A.A.) in: Administration cs cal Studies Languages Studies idies French Courses advanced it residential facilities GEMENT EDUCATION

# Germany Redefines Vocational Training

By Anna Tomforde

**B**ONN — Germany's much-admired vocational training system is under strain. It is facing the dual challenge of providing enough jobs for youngsters in the East while trying at the same time to reverse a seemingly unstoppable trend toward university education in the West.

"The situation in vocational training is a reflection of the split labor market in Germany," said Günther Wootmann, a Cologne-based expert on vocational training. "Whereas there is a shortage of apprentices in the West, the East is lacking places for training."

If the westward drift of young

people found a job of their choice," said the minister, a Free Democrat, who is from the East.

Mr. Ortleb is aware, however, that nearly 40,000 youngsters receive training in special centers, and in the state-owned railroads, ministries and government agencies, with no guarantee of a job at the end of their training, as is customary with company-related training.

In addition, the Bonn government last year resorted to unprecedented state financing of vocational training, offering every firm with less than 25 employees a 5,000 mark premium for each new apprenticeship post it created. The program will be extended this year. It amounts to total state expenditure of between 250 million marks and 300 million marks, and, according to Mr. Ortleb, will help create 70,000 jobs.



Young apprentices get electrical training at the Hoechst company in Frankfurt.

DPA

**B**UT employers, viewing state intervention as a "violation of the principle of the dual training system," would like to see an end to state funding.

Mr. Ortleb, however, strongly favors state subsidies at this crucial juncture. "We cannot allow a second exodus, this time of young people needed as qualified potential labor in the East. Without them, the economic structure in the East would collapse."

Problems he ahead this year when 140,000 young East Germans are expected to look for apprenticeship contracts. They could find them in the West, where vacancies are estimated to climb to 230,000. According to the Federation of German Industry, 15 percent of German companies cannot maintain full capacity production because of a shortage of apprentices.

The fundamental problem dogging Germany's system of vocational training, which has in the past helped to keep youth unem-

ployment down to enviable levels, is the accelerating trend toward higher education.

"We have to admit that academic education is overrated in the public mind, and that the dual training system does not receive the recognition it deserves," Chancellor Helmut Kohl told a meeting of youth training experts in November.

He warned that "in a country as poor in raw materials as Germany, the well-trained skilled worker is our most precious asset, the guarantor of economic stability."

The dual system needed to be made more attractive for a broader range of young people, he added. It is a general point on which industry agrees, and has even offered to review pay structures and training methods.

But, as a more fundamental remedy, employers are urging a thorough overhaul of Germany's education system with its focus on the *Abitur*, equivalent to a high school diploma, as the sole passport to university education.

In 1991, one out of five apprentices was in possession of the *Abitur*. In addition, the number of new first-year students who entered university in 1991 — 1.7 million — for the first time exceeded the 1.5 million young people who were looking for job training.

This compares with two apprentices for every one university student 15 years ago.

In January, Germany's main industrial associations appealed to the government "to learn from other European countries and inject greater competition and flexibility" into the education system.

"The great desire among the young for a good education is admirable, but the trend toward the university is causing concern to industry, which is unable to fulfill its demand of skilled workers," said Franz Schoser, managing director of the DIHT.

By creating a greater convergence between practical and theoretical education, vocational training should be made more attractive for young people with the *Abitur* while lower-level education and apprenticeships should be freed of the stigma of inferiority, Mr. Schoser added.

According to Mr. Wootmann, also of the DIHT, a broadening of training methods should include the teaching of foreign languages as well as internships abroad for

apprentices working for firms with foreign subsidiaries. Furthermore, students who discontinue their studies, and have little or no practical experience, should be granted easier access to vocational training programs.

A comparative study compiled by the German universities of Bremen and Bielefeld, and Liverpool and Surrey universities in Britain, concluded last November that, while "German youth learn a lot, the system is rigid."

"In view of the internal European market, the dual system should possibly become more flexible," the study said.

ANNA TOMFORDE is a correspondent for The Guardian and the BBC in Bonn.

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## In East, English Classes Purge Textbooks of Old Ideology

By Miriam Widman

**B**ERLIN — For students in the former East Germany, German unification has brought a needed liberalization in the way that English is taught in public schools. English-language instruction

has not only become more available, but students are no longer subjected to the often inaccurate, sometimes comical texts of the old East German school system.

In the books of Communist East Germany, blacks were always oppressed and disadvantaged, and they were a key part of the American proletariat class. Whites were

capitalist exploiters. The Communist Party of the United States (CPUSA) was struggling for acceptance, but making good gains, as Americans woke up to the injustice of the capitalist system.

"Nancy Lee Johnson was a colored girl... But seldom did her high school classmates think of her as colored," states a reading comprehension paragraph in "English For You," the only textbook that was available for English-language instruction in East Germany.

"She was smart, pretty and brown, and fitted in well with the life of the school," the text continued. The book was published in

1983, accompanied by a picture of black and white students, with the caption: "Black and white pupils going to school together, something still not achieved everywhere in the U.S.A."

Another passage quotes a book written about communism in the United States and also cites Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party.

"In the history of the United States there has only been one political party which has consistently fought for the rights of the black people, for their liberation," reads a high school text. Quoting Mr. Hall, the passage adds: "The CPUSA is celebrating 60 years of

its glorious history. The best years of its life — the most productive and fruitful years — are still ahead."

Such texts were not taken seriously by everyone. Beate Dittmann, an English and German teacher at a high school in east Berlin, said that while she was required to teach all the material in "English For You," much of the political texts were oversimplified.

The trouble was that East Germans did not have access to anything else, and students were tested on the entire textbook. Special observers would occasionally inspect an English class to make sure everything was taught as planned. "I didn't have a choice," she said.

Under the West German system, which has been installed now in Eastern Germany, teachers receive a list of textbooks and in each school decide collectively

which books will be ordered. The Prenzlauer Berg High School uses, among others, a Skyline textbook that alternates chapters on life in Britain and the United States:

**G**US Hall has been replaced by Mario Cuomo, Ralph Nader, Jimmy Carter and even Ronald Reagan. But articles can still be critical about dropouts and drugs, for instance.

Sigrid Gonschior, the school administrator in charge of English education for the Berlin school system, noted that not only have the texts changed, but the availability and intensity of English-language instruction have increased. East Germans only had access to English instruction as an elective in the 7th grade, when students are 12 years old. Russian was required beginning in the 5th grade.

Now, students have a choice among English, French, Russian and Latin for their first language, which begins in the 5th grade. In 1991, in west Berlin, 92.4 percent of the 10-year-olds starting a first language chose English. In east Berlin, the figure was 98.6 percent.

This strong increase in interest has resulted in a hefty demand for English teachers. Mrs. Gonschior says the Berlin school system at present has been able to meet the demand, but might have to import teachers from Western Germany.

Another big plus for the education system is the travel freedom for East Germans, she notes. Many East German teachers have taken the opportunity to visit either Britain or the United States.

MIRIAM WIDMAN is a Berlin-based journalist who contributes regularly to the Journal of Commerce.

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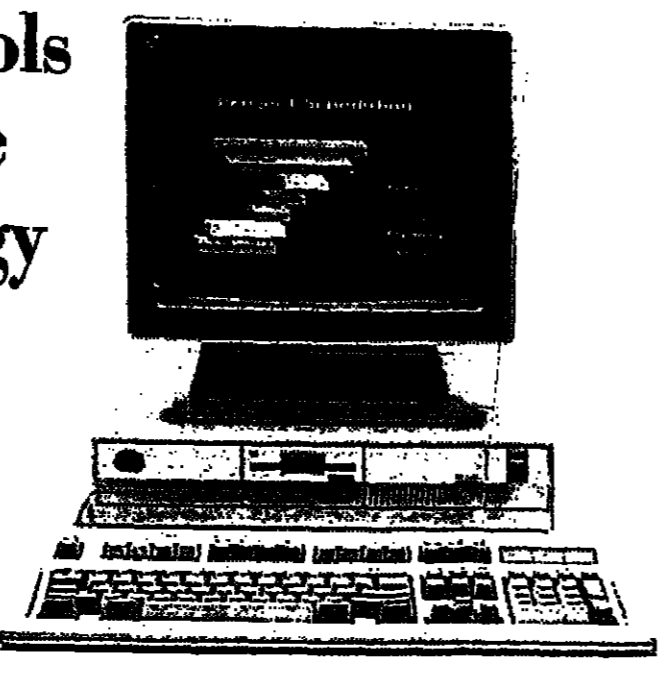
nics

whelming. About 10,000 applied for first the 560 undergraduate places. Unfortunately for Mr. Woo, the university is best known locally for its supposed laxness in admitting local politicians...

L.A. Schools Accelerate Technology Programs

By Sandy Kik

LOS ANGELES — At times, California's third-classroom in suburban Los Angeles resembles a high appliance store, with its computers, modems, laser disks and video cameras.



The Associated Press

more about computers than she does," explained Vic Plasencia, who coordinated educational technology for the Los Angeles Unified School District.

"That kind of remote delivery of services is going to revolutionize learning in a very short time," said Mr. Wallace. Several states, including Kentucky, Texas and Oklahoma are ahead of California in the process...

Sweden Weighs Overhaul to Meet EC Competition

By Seth Chandler

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's new center-right coalition, which replaced the ruling Social Democrats in September, is in the process of changing the country's educational system, with an eye to making its labor force better able to withstand the competition that would result from the country's entrance into the European Community.

colleges and universities will admit, and students will apply directly to the institutions they wish to attend.

In effect, this means colleges and universities will be competing for the first time for students and funding, which may give rise to opposition in parliament as well as from the colleges and universities themselves.

Per Ueckel, the minister of education, points out that although the Social Democrats began the current studies on education reform because they realized the system had become too centralized, they may have trouble agreeing to make the system more competitive.

Such increases are necessary now despite the current recession and budget deficits. Mr. Ueckel said, because Sweden is still not sending enough of its students on to higher education compared with its economic competitors.

A voucher system has been proposed that would allow parents to choose which schools their children will attend, and the formation of private schools will be encouraged.

will also get a taste of privatization. As with elementary schools, parents will have a much greater degree of choice of which pre-school to send their children to, instead of being assigned by their local government to the school closest to their homes.

government monopoly. The move is aimed in part at cutting the cost of the system.

The proposal has brought criticism. "Some people are saying that we shouldn't let capitalism come into a child's world," said Ms. Lippold.

The government will also encourage private companies to enter the daycare business, now a

SETH CHANDLER is a freelance journalist based in Stockholm.

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Despite reputation worldwide for national innovation, California is late to the game of technology in the classroom. In the help of teachers like Mr. Gilkinson, the state is making up for lost time.

SOME predict computers will transform education the way they have private industry, allowing children to learn more quickly and efficiently. But others caution that without wholesale teacher training and curriculum designed for use with computers, they become nothing more than electronic textbooks.

Recent studies have shown that primary students who learn to read via specialized computer programs progress faster than the national norm on standardized tests. But there is little research on whether across-the-board integration of computers into classroom lessons produces smarter students.

many American states, "literacy" is now a requirement for graduation and high school students are taught to work with keyboards much the way their parents were at typing.

The new technology runs the gamut from video disks, which have replaced outmoded filmstrips and projectors; to telecommunications networks that connect students via computers to microwave and satellite television transmissions that allow schools and universities to beam lessons to millions of students around the country at the same time.

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PRIVATE SCHOOL ADVISORY BUREAU "Free Information". Av. du Duchy 60 - C.P. 249 - CH-1000 Lausanne 6 - Duchy (Switzerland) Tel: +41 21 617 72 55 - Fax: +41 21 617 72 40 - Telex: 654 390 OTV

International Education / A Special Report

South Africa Grapples With Legacy of Inequality

By Dominique Bautre

JOHANNESBURG — They were South African boys of all races. Boisterously, they waited for the plane taking them home from Paris, chatting animatedly and reliving the adventures of their European rugby tour.

equalities in South African education, exacerbated by decades of apartheid, have not miraculously disappeared with the repeal of apartheid legislation.

Government and opposition spokesmen agree: South African education is in a state of crisis. The country needs hundreds of new schools, thousands of new teachers and a curriculum that will prepare pupils for the job market.

But these boys were from a private school in liberal Cape Town and they are not typical. The in-

education will be phased in to ensure universal primary school enrollment. Dropout rates are high, and for those black children who do stay in school the shock often comes in the final exams. Their pass rate is only 34 percent, much lower than in other racial groups.

Blacks are taught in their own ethnic language until their fifth year in school. After that, classes are usually in English. "The limited proficiency in English of both teachers and pupils," an official report said, "severely hampers the establishment of a culture of learning."

Linda Chisholm of the Education Policy Unit, a research group that works with the University of Witwatersrand, said, "The biggest problem is decentralization. There are 15 different education departments for the various racial and ethnic groups and the homelands, each with their own vested power interests."

The relative lack of facilities in the black areas is also significant. Although there has been a considerable improvement in the spending ratio, the government still invested more than three times as much money in the education of each white child as that of each black child last year.

Mr. Samuel said that the gradual shift in spending has not kept pace with the growth of demand. "The major issue is the allocation of resources," he said. "As long as they are allocated with a racial bias, we will continue to have an unequal education system."

Black schools still average 51 students per class, and some classes are far larger. White classes average one teacher for 19 pupils. The government, in its recently released "Education Renewal Strategy," recognized the enormity of the problem. It stressed the importance of changing the system "to prevent the country from ending up in a never-ending spiral of poverty, frustration and unfulfilled expectations."

To redress educational inequalities without lowering standards will require extensive — and expensive — structural changes, the government says. In 1990 alone, 325,000 additional black pupils entered the system. To reasonably accommodate them, the government says, it would have had to build 325



Demand for education, especially among black children, has created crisis.

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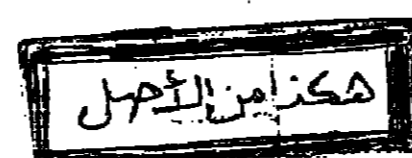
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Vertical strip of various advertisements on the far right edge of the page, including 'HOTEL MANAGEMENT SERVICES', 'SCHOOL IN FRANCE', and 'ENGLISH LANGUAGE INSTITUTE'.







# NYSE

## Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	111.25	+0.25
MSFT	41.25	+0.25
ORCL	28.25	+0.25
INTL	10.25	+0.25
DISC	25.25	+0.25
WALT	15.25	+0.25
AMZN	18.25	+0.25
GOOG	22.25	+0.25
YHOO	12.25	+0.25
EBAY	10.25	+0.25
SHOP	15.25	+0.25
ETSY	12.25	+0.25
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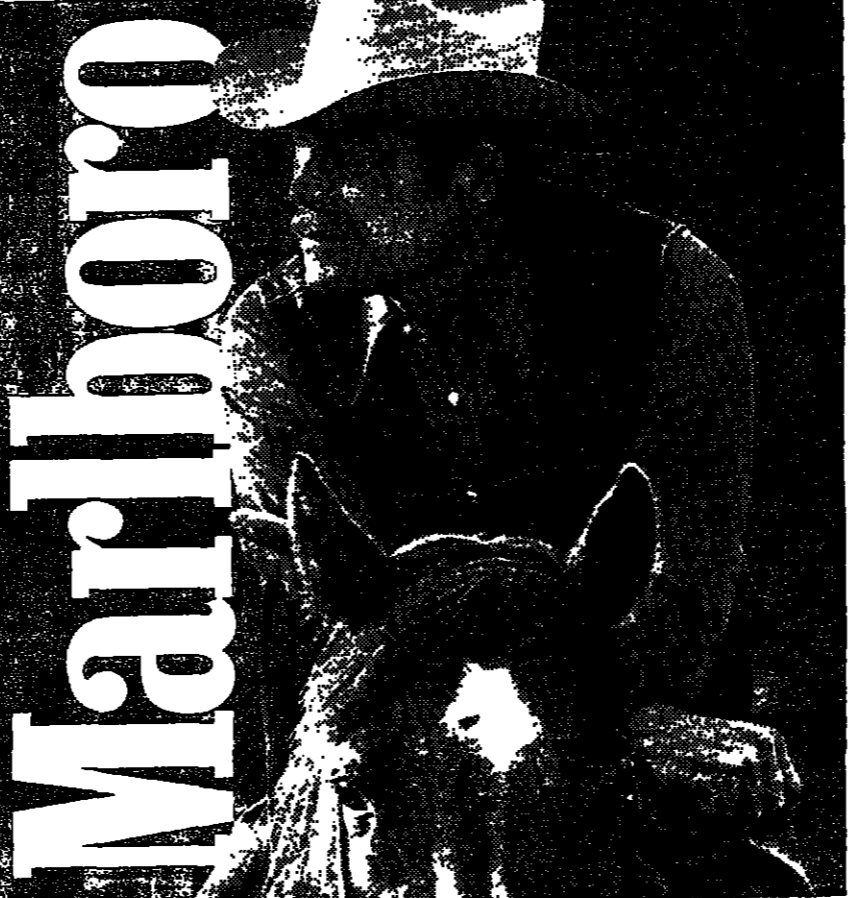
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MARKET DIARY

Secondary Issues Miss Out on Rally

NEW YORK — Wall Street stocks had an uneven session on Monday, with secondary issues falling while blue chips posted gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 19.68 points, to 3,245.08, and rising issues on the New York Stock

The sag in biotechnology issues came after a negative article in Barron's magazine, traders said.

Jack Solomon, a Bear Stearns analyst, said hopes for lower interest rates from the Federal Reserve Board could give the market a push.

Unisys was the most active Big Board issue, up 1 1/4 to 9 1/4. It was followed by Citicorp, off 1/4 at 16 1/4.

Maxus Energy was third, up 1/4 to 7 1/4 after the company extended an oil exploration pact in Indonesia.

Short-Covering Helps Dollar Recoup Losses

NEW YORK — The dollar closed higher on Monday as short-covering and speculation against the yen helped the U.S. currency retrace most of Friday's losses.

Reserve and the Bank of Japan intervened on Jan. 17. But that intervention came a week after President George Bush's visit to Japan, where the Japanese

going to continue to drive the market, said John McCarthy of ABN/Amro Bank.

The dollar closed at 1.5780 DM, up from 1.5580 on Friday, and at 126.78 yen, up from 125.33.

Loss of a by-election over the weekend stung Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party and hurt the yen, traders said.

Speculators also seemed intent on testing the resolve of central banks to intervene to contain the dollar's rise against yen, they said.

The dollar climbed in Europe earlier, rising to 1.5720 DM in London, from 1.5623 DM on Friday.

CHUNNEL: Tunnel's Debut Is Delayed by Months

(Continued from first finance page) Rail's performance would measure up to have been rare.

sum meant for a project with a budget of nearly \$9 billion.

the negotiating line taken by the French contractors and their British counterparts, Mr. Limag noted

BASEL, Switzerland — Swiss police said Monday they had arrested several people and confiscated canceled U.S. bonds with a

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of world stock markets including Amsterdam, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Brussels, Johannesburg, Frankfurt, London, Zurich, Stockholm, Toronto, and Montreal.

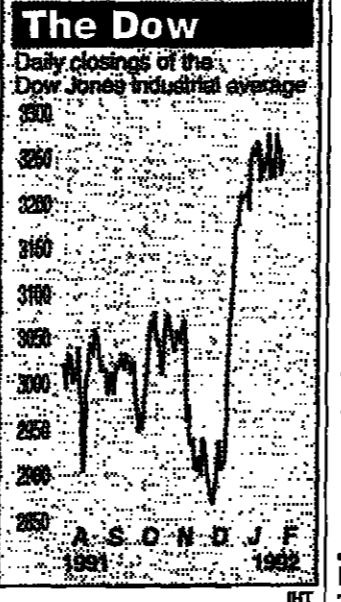


Table of NYSE Most Active stocks including Unisys, Citicorp, and Maxus Energy.

Table of NYSE Diary showing advanced and declined issues.

Table of NASDAQ Diary showing advanced and declined issues.

Table of Dow Jones Averages including Industrial, Standard & Poor's, NYSE, and NASDAQ indices.

Table of NYSE Most Active stocks.

Table of NYSE Diary.

Table of NASDAQ Diary.

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Table of S&P 100 Index Options.

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Table of NASDAQ Diary.

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Table of DIVIDENDS.

Table of LONG GILT (LIFFE).

U.S. FUTURES

Table of WHEAT (CBT) and SOYBEANS (CBT).

Table of SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) and SOYBEAN OIL (CBT).

Table of CATTLE (CME) and HOGS (CME).

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Time Warner's First Quarterly Profit Is Reversed by Preferred Dividends

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Time Warner Inc. reported Monday its first quarterly profit since it was created in a merger two years ago, but the conglomerate's commitment to preferred stockholders

Time Warner earned \$45 million in the three months ended Dec. 31 in contrast to a loss of \$34 million in the corresponding period in 1990.

New York Times Co.'s Profit Triples

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — The New York Times Co., despite lower advertising lineage at its flagship newspaper, said Monday its net income nearly tripled to \$34.6 million during the fourth quarter of 1990.

Revenue was up 3 percent to \$452.5 million from \$456 million. The Times said operating profit at its newspaper group, which consists of The New York Times, 37 regional newspapers and a 50 percent interest in the International Herald Tribune, rose 53 percent to \$49.2 million.

Key Aide to Donald Trump Resigns

NEW YORK (AP) — Stephen Bollenbach, picked by Donald Trump to salvage his crumbling gambling and real estate holdings less than two years ago, said Monday that he was quitting to return to Marriott Corp.

Mr. Bollenbach, who served as Marriott's senior vice president of finance and treasurer for four years ending in 1986, will return to the hotel chain as its chief financial officer.

Motorola-Northern Telecom Venture

NEW YORK (AP) — Motorola Inc. and Northern Telecom said Monday they would form a new company to operate cellular-telephone networks in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean.

The company, Motorola-Nortel Communications Co., is designed to capitalize on Motorola's cellular-radio and Northern Telecom's digital-switching technologies.

Salomon Expands Executive Body

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Salomon Brothers Inc. on Monday expanded the size of its executive committee to 12 from nine, adding Shigeru Myojin of the Tokyo office, Stephen Postford of London, and Richard Barrett of New York.

In addition, the securities firm named Mr. Barrett co-head of investment banking with Leo Higdon, Mr. Postford and Dennis Keegan were named co-chief executives of Salomon's European operations, replacing James Massey, who was put in charge of investments and special projects.

For the Record

Fully 83 percent of U.S. executives surveyed in a poll released by Arthur D. Little, the consultants, said damaging the environment is a serious crime, and 49 percent agreed that officers of polluting companies should be held personally responsible.

Compac Computer Corp.'s revenue from its European operations fell 4.6 percent last year to \$1.73 billion.

U.S. FUTURES

Table of WHEAT (CBT) and SOYBEANS (CBT).

Table of SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) and SOYBEAN OIL (CBT).

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كازمان الامل

Quarterly Profit

Time Warner Inc. reported a 10 percent increase in its quarterly profit...

Profit Triples

The New York Times Co. reported a 100 percent increase in its quarterly profit...

Trump Resigns

Donald Trump has resigned from his position as chairman of the board of the Trump Organization...

Telecom Venture

American Telephone and Telegraph Co. is planning a major expansion in its telecommunications services...

Executive Body

Mr. Barrett has been named as the new chairman of the board of the company...

Investors surveyed in a poll released by the company expressed confidence in the new management...

Table with 2 columns: Ticker symbols and their corresponding closing prices.

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Bid Fever Rises as Perrier Stock Soars

PARIS — Shares in Source Perrier SA soared Monday above the takeover price offered by Nestlé SA, fueling speculation of a bidding war...

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The jump reflects speculation of a possible bidding war.

It was necessary to bid for 66.6 percent of Perrier, although at a lower price than Nestlé...

Volkswagen Cuts Payout As Provisions Hit Profit

BERNE, Switzerland — Swiss Volkswagen, the country's fourth-largest bank, cut its dividend on Monday and said 1991 earnings plunged 38 percent as recession and a real estate slump forced a huge rise in loan-loss provisions...

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East Germany: A 20-Year Lag

BERLIN — Some 20 years will pass before the standard of living in the former East Germany matches West Germany's, according to a report by the German Institute for Economic Research...

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Czechs Seek U.S. Investment to Balance German

PRAGUE — Uneasy about overwhelmingly German foreign investment in their country, Czechoslovakian officials want to lure more American money...

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Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAG-40. Market performance summary for Europe.

Cap Gemini Makes Offer For Swedish Consultant

PARIS — Cap Gemini Sogefi SA, the French computer-services company, said Monday that it was launching a friendly bid worth about 500 million Swedish kronor (\$87.1 million) for Programmer AB...

Very briefly:

Peter Clowes was found guilty of fraud and theft in connection with Barlow Clowes investment group, which collapsed in 1988...

INVEST: Capital Meets Bureaucratic Niggling, Xenophobia in Poland

Poland is a difficult market to operate in, with a high foreign debt and really a very unstable system of government...

NYSE Monday's Closing

Table listing NYSE closing prices for various stocks including IBM, GE, and others.

Table listing NYSE closing prices for various stocks including Microsoft, Oracle, and others.

Table listing NYSE closing prices for various stocks including Intel, Sun, and others.

Table listing NYSE closing prices for various stocks including Boeing, Ford, and others.

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U.S. Business Itching to Get Into Vietnam

By Barbara Crossette
WASHINGTON — At a time when American competitiveness, or lack of it, in Asia is much debated, corporations and business organizations in the United States are pressing for an end to the trade and investment boycott of Vietnam, a country where American companies say they believe they could do very well.
The quiet lobbying — led by the petroleum, construction, telecommunications and consulting industries — is prompted by the perception that the Japanese have been positioning themselves in Vietnam for decades and will grab many of the contracts when Vietnam becomes integrated in world trade.
Japan and South Korea, apparently unaccountable with an American-led embargo, have begun moving in recent weeks toward greater participation in the Vietnamese economy.
American products, introduced in South Vietnam in the 1960s and 1970s, are highly prized by Hanoi — and still functioning.
An official of Caterpillar Far East Commercial Ltd., the Asian subsidiary of Caterpillar Inc., based in Peoria, Illinois, told a congressional committee recently that on a visit to Vietnam last spring he saw working Caterpillar vehicles that had been delivered 20 years ago.

On Dec. 17, the State Department relaxed travel restrictions, allowing group tours to Vietnam to be sold in the United States. And about \$1 million in humanitarian assistance goes to Vietnam annually through private organizations.
But all applications for commercial trading licenses are routinely rejected, government officials say. Americans, unlike their competitors in Japan and Europe, are not permitted to open offices in Vietnam. American chambers of commerce in Hong Kong, Bangkok and other cities are lobbying Congress and the administration for a change in this restrictive policy.
Hanoi, short of hard currency and suffering from the loss of Soviet aid, is urgently seeking bids to explore and develop its oil fields in the South China Sea and to begin building or rebuilding roads, power plants, airports, ports and factories. Vietnam needs aircraft and wants to sell textiles and agriculture products, including tropical fruit and processed seafood.
David Dollar, the World Bank's Vietnam specialist, said the rebuilding of Vietnam, extremely impoverished by a half-century of wars, is likely to cost roughly \$300 million a year for five years. But the country has nearly 70 million people and one of the lowest per-capita incomes in the world — barely \$200 a year.

Nintendo Says Talk of Shift to U.S. Was 'Joke'

TOKYO — Nintendo Co., the games giant, said Monday its president was "joking" when he said he wanted to move the company's headquarters to the United States.
"The president was only joking and we do not have any plan to move our headquarters from Japan to anywhere," a company spokesman said.
Nintendo's president, Hiroshi Yamauchi, told The New York Times Saturday that he wanted to move the headquarters to Seattle. He was quoted as saying the only question was "whether the Japanese government will let me."
The company's U.S. subsidiary, Nintendo of America, is based in Seattle.

Panel Finds Bond Corp. Illegal

SYDNEY — The Australian Securities Commission said Monday its two-year investigation into Alan Bond's former corporate empire had uncovered significant illegal actions.
The ASC has identified major breaches of the law that may give rise to criminal prosecution of a number of individuals who formerly held office in the Bond group of companies and its associates, the commission said.
Its 600-page report focuses on a large number of transactions, such as the use of Bond Corp. Holdings of 1.2 billion Australian dollars (\$897.3 million) of cash from its Bell Resources Ltd. unit and the lending of large sums from another Bond subsidiary, J.N. Taylor & Co., to Alan Bond's private company, Doherty Investments Pty.
Bond Corp. Holdings, the central company in the former Bond empire, is offering equity to its creditors to stave off bankruptcy. It currently owes around 2.4 billion Australian dollars (\$1.79 billion).

Investor's Asia

Table with columns for Exchange, Index, Moody's, and other market data for various Asian markets like Hong Kong, Singapore, and Tokyo.

Indonesia Sees New Energy Boom in Exporting Clean Coal

By Michael Richardson
JAKARTA — Indonesia, the world's largest supplier of liquefied natural gas and Asia's leading oil exporter, is planning a major expansion of coal exports to cash in on growing international demand.
Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and fast-growing economies in Southeast Asia are turning to Indonesia as the only country in the region apart from China that has sufficient reserves to provide substantial amounts of coal for industrial expansion.
Analysts say that coal imports play a larger role in commercial energy supply. East Asian nations want to reduce reliance on traditional exporters outside the region, chiefly Australia, the United States, Canada, South Africa and the former Soviet Union.
Cost is a major factor prompting East Asia to turn to coal. Indonesian officials say that only a few power stations that use nearby natural gas, without having to undertake costly liquefaction necessary for long-distance transport, can produce electricity more cheaply than coal. Oil, geo-

thermal and nuclear power are all much more expensive, officials say.
Many of the 10 export mines that are gearing up production on the east coast of Kalimantan in Indonesia have extensive reserves of coal that is unusually low in polluting sulfur and ash.
Company executives say that as environmental standards become tighter, promising markets are opening in Europe for imports of "clean" coal from Indonesia to blend with other coal that burns better but has a higher content of pollutants.
Some analysts caution, however, that the high moisture content of some Kalimantan coal might restrict its market penetration because many Asian and European power utilities were designed to burn dryer types of coal.
Indonesian coal production, which totaled barely 2 million tons in 1985, rose to 13 million tons in 1991 and may approach 100 million tons by the year 2003, according to the most recent official forecast.
The bulk of this increase will be for domestic electricity generation and other industrial uses as Indonesia's oil reserves decline and the country becomes a net oil importer, possibly by the end of the decade.

However, at least 30 million tons of the projected coal output will probably be exported, said Kozim Gandaratuna, director general of mining in the Indonesian department of mines and energy.
Exports in 1991 amounted to only 6.5 million tons, but they are increasing rapidly. Most sales are to countries in East Asia and the European Community.
Gerardine Anthony, an energy specialist in the Australian government's Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics in Canberra, said that European seaboard imports of steaming coal were expected to reach 168 million tons by 2005, up from 82 million tons in 1990.
In the same period, she said, Asian steaming coal imports will almost double to 160 million tons.
Barry T. Davies, general manager of PT Arutmin Indonesia, said that although Indonesian coal output was still small compared with leading exporters such as Australia, South Africa, the United States and Canada, the country could play an important role in diversifying sources of supply for Pacific Rim coal importers.
But he said that if Indonesia was to achieve its coal export objectives, "it must develop a reputation in the marketplace as a reliable supplier."
Arutmin, a joint venture between BHP Minerals of Australia and Bakrie Group of Indonesia, is one of 11 consortiums that have 30 year exploration and production-sharing contracts with PT Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam, the Indonesian state coal company that has mines on Sumatra.
Ambyo Mangunwijaya, Tambang's president director, said that with reserves of at least 32 billion tons, Indonesia has enough coal to meet domestic and foreign demand for many years.
At present, only one of the five operational export mines in Kalimantan — PT Kaltim Prima Coal — has a deep-water coal loading terminal for bulk carriers of up to 180,000 tons. Such a facility is needed to reduce loading time and transport costs to the lowest possible level.
A partnership between British Petroleum Co. and CRA Ltd. of Australia spent \$500 million to bring its mine and export terminal into operation last September. When it reaches peak output in 1993, the project will produce 7 million tons of premium quality coal a year.

Very briefly:

- Philippine Airlines is negotiating the sale of 10 percent of its equity to Sultan Hassanah Bolikh of Brunei...
Casio Computer Co. will start selling on Feb. 24 a 19,000 yen (\$150) watch that also measures blood pressure...
Chinese Estates Holdings Ltd.'s stockholders approved a sweetened bid by Evergo International Holdings Co. to take Chinese Estates private...

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund names, currency, and other details. Includes sub-sections like INTERNATIONAL FUNDS, EUROPEAN FUNDS, ASIAN FUNDS, etc.

SPORTS

Putting the College Best to the NFL Test At League's Pre-Draft Combine, Teams Get a Close-Up Look at Top Players

Howard Still Open To Playing in CFL

By The Associated Press
INDIANAPOLIS — Desmond Howard of Michigan is not ruling out following Raghib (Rocket) Ismail of Notre Dame into the Canadian Football League.



Desmond Howard, the Michigan star and 1991 Heisman Trophy winner, said he won't necessarily be playing in the NFL.

By Thomas George
New York Times Service
INDIANAPOLIS — National Football League teams last fall asked their scouts to crisscross the country to watch from afar the best players that college football has to offer.

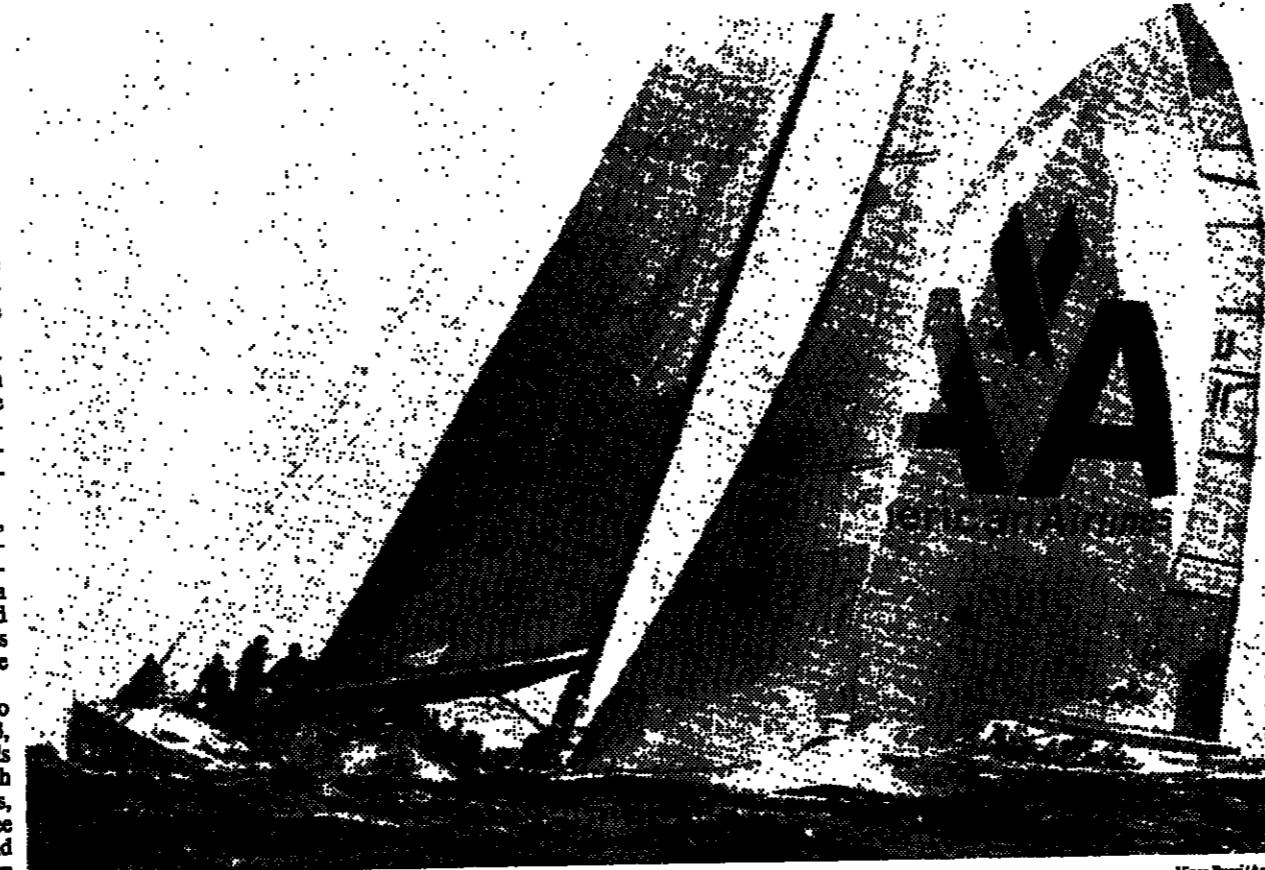
More than 450 players participated. More than 900 pro personnel were representing each of the league's 28 teams.
The combine, entering its eighth year, has become a must event for NFL teams.

send their people back out to the schools for another look or chat with a player if there are unanswered questions or just to be certain about the answers you have. You can never be too sure."
A player's stock can rise or fall at the combine. Usually, Bugel said, the combine serves as a reaffirmation of what scouts have seen all year.

Defiant's Streak Runs To 4 Against Conner

The Associated Press
SAN DIEGO — Defiant extended its winning streak against Stars-and-Stripes to four in a row, as the America's Foundation continued its dominance over Team Dennis Conner in the America's Cup defender trials.

to pull out of the second round to further modify Stars-and-Stripes. "We hadn't contemplated this happening, quite frankly, and we're not prepared to make any significant changes to the boat even if we did pull out."



Defiant, left, leading Stars & Stripes as they rounded the sixth mark in their America's Cup defenders' race. Defiant won easily.

A Champ's Life: Chang Rips Courier

The Associated Press
SAN FRANCISCO — Jim Courier shook off his defeat with a smile. You can do that when you're No. 1 in the world.
"I think this has been a very important week," Courier said. "I don't think I played my best tennis at anytime, but I concentrated well and scraped out some close matches."

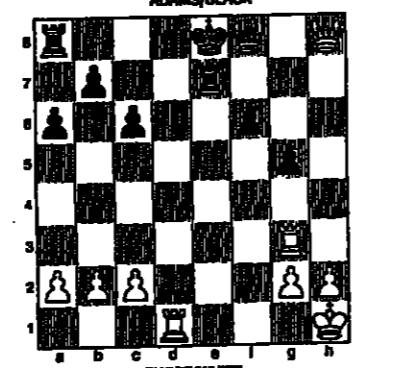
Courier had won his first 10 matches of 1992, including a six-match ride to the Australian Open title two weeks earlier, before losing to Chang for the second time in three career meetings. The top-seeded Courier could not hold up against Chang's relentless attack.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

ENGLISH organizers copied the two-game knockout system used in the last two United States championships for their own. The final was a four-game match and the winner was Nigel Short. He defeated, in succession, Grandmasters Murray Chandler (formerly of New Zealand), Julian Hodgson and Michael Adams. In the final, Short broke even at 2-2 but then won both of the two 15-minute-per-player tiebreak games to defeated Adams. Here is the second game of the series.

As recently as two years ago, the Four Knights' Game was described in "Modern Chess Openings," Volume 13, as a "dinosaur, lifeless, dull and seen only in the history books." But in the relentless search for the unexpected, even this has been revived. Not only that, but in place of the orthodox symmetrical 4...Nc4 or the old Rubinstein Gambit, 4...Nd4??, Black has lately been venturing the Italian Variation, 4...Bc5.



Position after 35... Qf8

After 36... Rg7 37 Re3, Adams foresaw that 37... Re7 38 Qh5! Qf7 39 Re7 Ke7 40 Rf7! would win his queen, so he gave up.
FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME
White: Adams, Black: Adams

BOOKS

RISING SUN

By Michael Crichton. 355 pages. \$22. Alfred A. Knopf Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

In his novel "Jurassic Park," Michael Crichton invented an island theme park where dinosaurs came to life and wreaked bloody havoc on visitors from the North American mainland. In his new novel, "Rising Sun," he has dreamed up an even greater threat to Americans: the Japanese.

Upon arriving at the party, Smith and Connor learn that the murder victim is a beautiful young woman named Cheryl Lynn Austin, known to have been involved with kinky sex, and that her killing was recorded on Nakamoto's highly sophisticated video surveillance system, which had been installed to observe workers during the day, and help them improve their efficiency.

But they also run into strong resistance to their investigation from one of Nakamoto's senior executives.

And they soon discover that the tapes have been tampered with and cannot easily be analyzed because, as various characters explain, Japan is far advanced over the United States in the technology of video recording, and is able, through its penetration of American society, to obstruct Smith and Connor.

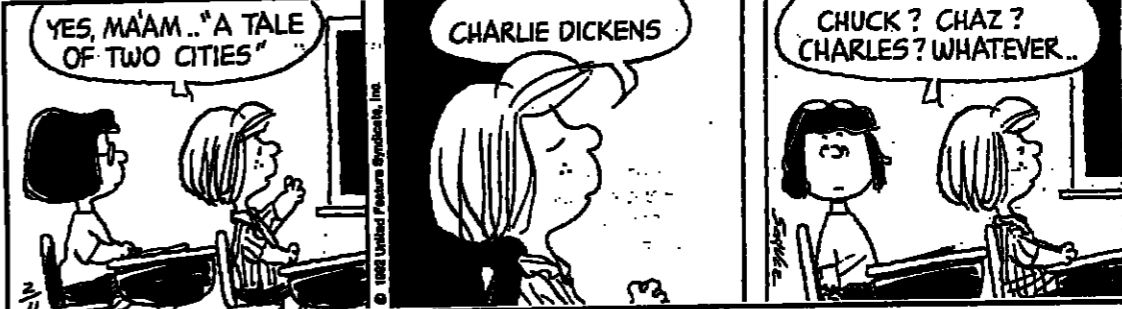
Despite such obstacles, the plot of "Rising Sun" does thicken at a satisfying pace, and Smith and Connor are soon fighting an extensive cover-up whose motives reach to the heart of the Japanese industrial system.

In the progress of the mystery's un-winding, we are treated to a clever series of surprises, which occasionally even surpass plot expedience and take on the deep colorings of human irrationality.

Yet we never go far long without bearing the whack of Professor Crichton's classroom pointer against the blackboard. In his lectures, he attempts to illustrate how the Japanese compete with the U.S. unfairly, how they have taken away the U.S. manufacturing base, how they are rapidly buying up the U.S.'s remaining resources, how they are planning to run the U.S. economy and make Americans play inferior roles in it, how they have hired a vast army of lobbyists to blind Americans to what is happening and how when people try to point all this out they are accused of being racist when in fact Japan itself is a profoundly racist culture.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

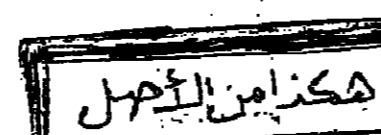
That Scrambled Word Game by Heryl Arnold and Bob Lee

Word puzzle grid with words: LAVEE, VELIA, MESTIK, BLOFIE. Includes instructions: 'Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.'

Mr. Wilson is doing a figure 8 the hard way.

Yesterday's Jumble: TRUTH FATAL CLOWN SUBARY. Answer: He gets cut away from the party!

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Who's the...', 'ave De...', 'SIDELINES', 'Cook Prevalts', 'For the Record', 'Available', 'SCOREBOARD'.











ART BUCHWALD

Lining Up Photo Ops

WASHINGTON — The most important aspect of a presidential campaign is the photo opportunity. It is a great moment recorded on camera that can either make or break the candidate.



wanted. Our Head Start program was still in place, but the building was closed because they ran out of money.

Museum Acquires A Picasso Sketch

NEW YORK — The Museum of Modern Art has acquired the only known existing oil sketch depicting the whole of Picasso's "Démolisseurs d'Avignon," the 1907 painting that is not only a cornerstone of the museum's collection but also one of the central monuments of 20th-century art.

The Hawk, a Legend In His Spare Time

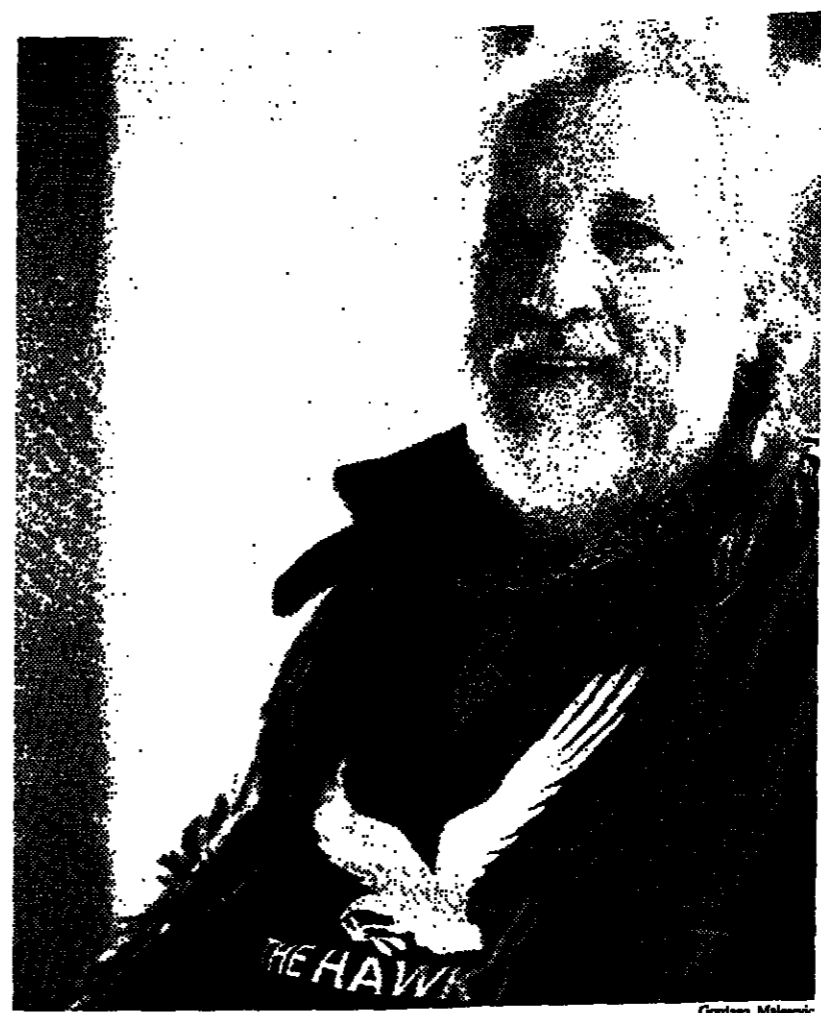
By Mike Zwerin International Herald Tribune

CANNES — Ronnie Hawkins says he's been playing rock 'n' roll so long that when he started "the Dead Sea was only sick."

He's the boss of the one-liner. He calls himself a "Confederate Canadian" and a legend in his spare time. Kris Kristofferson, his friend and disciple, suggested following The Hawk around with a tape machine "because he's got the most colorful language of anybody I've ever heard. He'd walk up to me with some little girl and say, 'Look at her, Kris, she's clean as an angel's drawers and sweet as a mother's love.' I have no idea where he gets all that stuff."

In Cannes for the recent MIDEEM music fair to promote himself and Canadian rock of which he's also king, this "giant of rock 'n' roll" was one-lining at a table in the Martinez hotel dining room. He said he spent most of his life working joints where "you had to show your razor and puke twice to get in."

He formed the first of his many bands called The Hawks while he was a student at the University of Arkansas (his mother was a schoolteacher). The Hawks backed his friend Harold Jenkins, who later changed his name to Conway Twitty, and Carl Perkins. "We were an Ozark rockabilly boogie band. I'm a hillbilly who tried to copy the old blues. It came out a different way. They called it hot country, then they called it rockabilly, then they called it rock 'n' roll."



Hawkins, a rocker who likes the rough and tumble of the road.

mus and Mort Shuman wrote a song called "Arkansas" for him, the recording was produced by Jerry Leiber and Mike Stoller. He played the part of Bob Dylan in Dylan's film "Renaldo And Clara." He wrote "Kinky," the hit single for Kinky Friedman and the Texas Jewboys.

Actually, he manages both. He lives on his 10-acre spread 120 miles from Toronto which he refers to as "Mortgage Manor." John and Yoko Lennon ran up a \$16,000 phone bill they never paid when they were guests there hawking peace. At one time the four Rolls-Royces were parked in the driveway, all Ronnie's. He's proud to say he's been married to the "luckiest girl in the world" for 31 years. His three children are important to him. Larger than life involves being able to maintain more than one image at the same time.

Miller Play in London To Close 6 Weeks Early

"The Ride Down Mount Morgan," the first play by Arthur Miller to receive its world premiere outside the United States, will end its London run on Saturday, six weeks earlier than originally intended.

Billy Crystal will be back as host of the Academy Awards, which will be presented on March 30 at the Los Angeles Music Center.

Barry Goldwater, 83, the conservative former U.S. senator from Arizona and one-time Republican presidential candidate, married Susan Shaffer Wechsler, 51, an executive for a home health care agency, in Scottsdale, Arizona. Goldwater, who has had a number of medical problems recently, has been a widower since the death of his wife, Peggy, in December 1986.

Lennart Carlsson of Sweden and John G. Thompson of Cambridge, England, were named Monday to receive the 1992 Wolf Prize in mathematics. Carlsson, 63, is a native of Stockholm and a member of the Swedish Academy of Sciences. Thompson, 59, a native of Ottawa, Kansas, teaches at Cambridge. The professors will share a \$100,000 prize, to be presented on May 17 in Jerusalem.

More Jackson memorabilia: A white sequined glove worn by Michael Jackson sold for \$1,000 during a spirited bidding war in Oxnard, California, for Jackson family belongings that were seized from a storage locker for non-payment of storage costs. "He's a legend and a great showman. I hope the glove will make my grandchildren rich some day," said the buyer, Thomas Roe. Among the other items auctioned were music cases from the Jackson 5, instrument storage cases and various instruments, including an \$18,000 electronic piano that went for \$500. The auction drew about 300 bidders to Oxnard, 60 miles west of Los Angeles. Details about the storage debt that prompted it weren't disclosed.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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Advertisement for 'Inside the New Europe' by Axel Krause, featuring a globe and text about a book review.

Advertisement for 'Inside the New Europe' by Axel Krause, including contact information and a form for ordering.